Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 165 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 68 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
22nd March	Oulna†	6152	
29th "	A Steamer†		
4th April	Malta	6064	Extra
5th "	Somali	6712	
9th "	Ormonde	14853	Extra
9th "	Teesta	6296	Extra
12th "	Nagoya	6854	
19th "	Takada	6949	Extra
19th "	Karmala	8083	
26th "	Delta	8089	
3rd May	Nankin	6853	

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the "Ormonde," "Nagoya," "Takada" and "Karmala" will be allotted on the 22nd March. In addition to 336 first and 117 second saloon, there are 476 third class passages available by the "Ormonde." It is essential that those supplying for first or second saloon passages by this vessel, should state whether or not they are willing to accept third class accommodation in the event of first or second saloon not being available. Passages will be allotted strict. ly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
11th April	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.		
1919			
14th March	Lightning	Karachi & Persian G (Extra.)	
14th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.	
17th "	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar ports	
20th "	Dumra	Karachi & Persian Gulf.	
28th "	Taroba	East-South Africa.	

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Harima Maru	I. Takahashi	4720	14th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Hwah Wu	G. Kan	4240	13th Mar.	24th Mar.
Heisho Maru	K. Ikuno	8045	24th Mar.	3rd April
Shinyo Maru		2983	29th Mar.	5th April
Kosei Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	30th Mar.	9th April
Yasaki Maru	T. Ota	2957	3rd April	13th Ap il

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAM. SHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers.	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kamako Maru	N. Yanagi ..	8th Mar.	20th March	Japan
Kasagi Maru	K. Kaneko ..	4th Mar.	20th "	"
Tatsuta Maru	K. Uchigoye ..	18th Mar.	24th March	Italy
Surya Maru	S. Imai ..	26th Mar.	7th April	"
Kotohira Maru	Wak take..	8th April	20th April	Japan
Kasuga Maru	S. Watanabe..	14th April	26th April	"

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Adam Building, Ballard Road.
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahrn	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due, FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK.
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 2.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND..... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2.30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Bhogilal Gulabchand.

5 packages Dhotees No. 2505, 8 to 10 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Govindas Tulsidas.

4 packages Dhotees quality of Chelchabili 8 to 12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE CROWN MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Razilal Keshavji and on account and at the risk of Seth Manilal Mayabhoy.

7 bales Sheeting Calendars of the Crown Mills, No. 1344, 8¼ lbs.

10 bales Sheeting Calendars of the Crown Mills, No. 1334, 9¼ lbs.

5 bales Sheeting Calendars of the Crown Mills, No. 1404, 10 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Morarji Govindji, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Jivanlal Manilal of Champagully.

7 bales Japanese Grey Shirtings, No. 99000. Mitsui Bussan.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE MULLS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1648 of 1918.

Gordhandas Kersondas ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Keshavlal Ujamey, a firm ..... Defendant.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, in pursuance to the power obtained by the plaintiff in the above suit, sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market—

10 packages each 100 pieces English-made White Mulls. No. 9000/11000, 20 yards, 40 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SHIRTINGS OF THE CENTURY MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Ramji.

3 bales Shirtings of the Century Mills, No. 3125.

2 bales Shirtings of the Century Mills, No. 4025.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th March, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN SOCKS, JACKETS CONTAINING TOWELS, 2 CASES MATCHES, SMALL TENT, AND BOX OF MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

By order of the Military Forwarding Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th day of March, 1919, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning, on the open space outside the Military Forwarding Office Customs shed, Alexandra Docks Frere Road (near the Red Gate) the abovementioned goods.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd day of March 1919 at 1 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Gordhandas Nathalal Esq., at his shop at Tambakanta, Pydhonie, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Sarabhai Surajmal and Co.

Arrived per S. S. "Totomi Maru".
23 bales Japanese Yarn No. 20 single.
Arrived per S. S. "Tosan Maru".
25 bales Japanese Yarn No. 20 single.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. C. M. Venkatachellapathy Iyer and Sons.

100 bales Japanese Yarn No. 20 single.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th March, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.
GOLD.
GOLD AND SILVER.
SILK.
EMBROIDERY
"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."
Our Prices are the "Cheapest."
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 61 BALES GIN.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Vithalwady at the baling press of Dossa Musaa by order of Messrs. Harsadray & Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thaker Gordhandas Kalyanji.

34 bales gin of Currimbhai Mill including:
5 bales No. 11951.
4 bales No. 11917.
5 bales No. 11955.
11 bales No. 15916.
3 bales No. 11917.
5 bales No. 1902.
1 bale No. 15027.

5 bales gin of Fazalbhai Mill including:
3 Bales No. 9064.
2 Bales No. 39244.

17 Bales Gin of Crescent Mill including:
46 Bales No. 15521.
1 Bale No. 5109.

5 Bales Gin of Pearl Mill including:—
4 Bales No. 1527.
1 Bale No. 1938.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 297 CASES TIN PLATES.

On MONDAY, the 24th March 1919, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public Auction, by order of Messrs. Madhavram Raghavram Raghoomal mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shethna and Co., Mortgagors at the godown of mortgagees at Carnac Bunder near Iron Mart.

297 Cases Tin Plates 14/20, each case of 108 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th March, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD ARTISTIC FURNITURE. LARGE ENGLISH BATH TUB, GLASSWARE, PLATEWARE, CROCKERYWARE, TUBS WITH ROSES AND PALMS, ETC.: THE PROPERTY OF A. SNODGRASS ESQ., DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF MESSRS. MILLAR'S TIMBER TRADING CO., LTD.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 12, "Victoria House" opposite Queen Mary's Technical School for Indian Soldiers at Victoria Road, Byculla, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, meatsafe, mirrored sideboard, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, drawing room cane furniture, drawing room velvet piled carpet, mirror door almiras, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, artistic corner cabinets, dressing and writing tables, iron and brass single and double cots, hatstand, fancy teapoys, clothes basket, volumes of Encyclopaedia Britannica, rich porcelain large bath tub by James and Co., (London), wash-hand table, pictures, table ornaments door curtains, bead chicks, rich glassware, porcelain ware, platedware, tubs with roses and palms, etc.

The property of A. Snodgrass, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Messrs. Millar's Timber Trading Co., Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED PIANO, FIRE PROOF SAFE, CASH BOX, COUNTER, CLOCK, ETC., OF THE WELL-KNOWN ALHAMBRA CINEMATOGRAPH.

By order of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), of the Alhambra Cinematograph premises, all the furniture consisting of teakwood, iron and cast iron benches cushioned chairs and sofas, glass door and plain cupboards, writing tables, clock, cashbox, fire-proof safe, counter, sweet-toned piano, stands, water tanks, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
498-500, Abdul Rehman Street,
Out Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES YARN.

On MONDAY, the 24th day of March, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. B. G. PAREKH & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Chhabildas Nathubhai, Esq., at his shop at Tumbakanta, Pydhonie, and on account and at the risk of Lakhmidas K—— Ji Marketwalla, Vallabhdas Lakhmidas, De——

150 Bales yarn David No. 10.

Terms 25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.
1667

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TIRE-DOH.
TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanising; also repairs all sorts of every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Re. 1. SPEEDEE, a washing compound for clothes, walls, carpets, tiles, etc., removes paint, ink and oil stains. Re. 1-8 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:
SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO.,
Girgaum.

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Kingdom of Youth, by J. H. Cousins	0 8 0
Soul of India	0 4 0
Pictures of Indian Life	1 8 0
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Heroes of the Hour	1 8 0
Tilak's Speeches	1 8 0
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Hon. Madan Mohan Malaviya's Speeches	3 0 0
The Modern Apostle of Freedom (President Wilson)	1 0 0
How India Can Save the Empire	1 0 0
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Indian Demand	1 0 0
Pal's Indian Nationalism	2 0 0

Works on Tantra by Arthur Avalon 7 vols.

INDIAN BOOK DEPOT,
65, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

TAXI OWNERS will hear of something to their advantage in regard to Motor Insurance by communicating with Box No. 395, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1510

LOST,

WHITE AUSTRALIAN TERRIER (bitch) answering to name "Fenny", strayed from Princess Street Police Station on Friday last. Finder will be awarded. Apply Box No. 421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1595

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTANT and one CAVASSER. Apply BOMBAY AUCTION CO., 23, Church Gate Street.
1563

WANTED AT ONCE—Two GRADUATES, one with English and Sanskrit and other with Sciences Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Gurukal Vidyalaya, Santacruz.
1576

WANTED AT ONCE—A COMPETENT PROOF READER for our Job Dept. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED—A competent SALESWOMAN or SALESMAN for a Jewellery department. Handsome salary. Good commission. Apply, Box No. 419 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1590

WANTED.—Hindi and English knowing experienced CLERK for the Marwadi Commercial School, Fanaswadi, Bombay. Pay upto Rs. 40. Apply the PRINCIPAL.
1601

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER, expert in designs for a Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 393. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1498

WANTED AT ONCE—A GUJARATI CLERK for the Gurukal Vidyalaya, Santacruz, from 1st April. Knowledge of English necessary. Write to the PRINCIPAL.
1576

WANTED—One English knowing CLERK, having experience in Stevedoring and Transhipping work. Typist preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1573

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER with free boarding and lodging immediately. Apply to Messrs. PHATAK & WALCHAND, LTD., Ry. and Military Contractors, Love Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay.
1561

HARDWORKING CLERKS under 30 required for Parsi firm in Surat. Good prospects. Board, Lodge free, if desired. See personally DHANJISHA JOSHI. Opp. Charni Road Station.
1580

WANTED at once by an Export and Import firm a competent and experienced SALESMAN in Hardware and Iron lines. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 423, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1613

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms to G. L. BODBOLE, L.M.&S., Chief Medical Officer, Radhanpur, State Radhanpur.
1549

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent GRADUATES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE, UNDERGRADUATES and DRAWING MASTER to serve as assistant teachers in a Moffusil High School, near Bombay. Salary, Rs. 50 for graduates, Rs. 30 for undergraduates and Rs. 35 for the Drawing Master, per mensem. Further prospects on approval of service. Deccanies preferred. Two years' binding necessary. Apply sharp to Box No. 416, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1581

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS. 10 per cent. advance on current salaries allowed. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 420, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1593

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN for Manchester piece-goods and also one for hardware. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1599

WANTED—A competent METER INSPECTOR, who can test electric meters and also understand wiring, Must ride bicycle. Apply stating pay to RUTANSHAW KHURODY, Indore, C. I.
1598

WANTED—3 intelligent PARSEE SALESMEN for counters in a well-established firm of fancy goods and general stores. Apply with full particulars and salary expected to Post Box No. 384.
1567

WANTED.

WANTED—One STEAM LAUNCH of good power drawing 100 fans. Please apply stating the minimum price and name thereof to Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1572

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One OPTHALMOSCOPE and MICROSCOPE. Apply Dr. HIRAJI T. GIDH, Dubash Lane, Girgaum Back Road.
1597

FOR SALE.—A 6 cylinder, new Buick with all latest improvements and complete with all standard equipment—Rs. 8,000. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
1612

FRESH STOCKS received of STENCIL PAPERS for the Rotary and Hand Neo-Cyclostyle, for Handwriting or Typewriting. The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay
C. B.—B8.

INSURANCE OFFICES, auctioneers, agents, brokers, will find the D. Gestetner's Rotary Cyclostyle Duplicator, a source of immense profits and savings. 2,000 and over copies taken from one original. Simple—durable—inexpensive. "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C. B.—A2.

TO BE LET

MATHERAN—TO BE LET immediately—EWART LODGE, four bed rooms, well furnished. Apply K. J. SETT, Pedder Road.
1608

TO LET—Large and small MOTOR GARAGES and GODOWNS with ELECTRIC lights and TELEPHONE arrangement. Apply at the Simplex Building, Powwalla Street, opp. Railway Hotel, Churny Road.
1594

MOUNT ABU.—TO LET for the season on this beautiful charming station nice and convenient Bungalow and Houses situated on the main road, just at the entrance of the Civil Station. Apply to MANAGER, C/o. Messrs. HIRALAL THAKORDAS & Co., Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
1144

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—A commodious UNFURNISHED BUNGALOW on Bandra Hill for the hot season only. Six bed rooms with outhouses, etc. Enviable situation, open to sea all round. Rare opportunity for family needing change by the sea-side. Apply Box No. 418, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1589

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
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First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 2-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

(1) COAL SHARES of Rs. 10 each paying steady dividend of 25 per cent. at Rs. 17-8 per share. Excellent investment.
(2) SHARES of SYLHET LIME AND TRADING CO., LD. Dividend Prospect very good. Shares of Rs. 10 payable by small instalments.
THE INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE,
2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street,
Calcutta.
1597

WANTED.

(1) CLERKS on the permanent and temporary establishment on pays ranging from Rs. 26 to Rs. 40, including war allowance. Only those who have passed matric or school final or have previous experience of accounts work in P. W. D. offices need apply. The applications must be in the candidate's own handwriting.
(2) A smart TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Apply with testimonials. Pay ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 according to qualification plus usual travelling allowance when on tour.
Applications for above posts must reach the undersigned before the 25th March, 1919, and should be addressed to
S. K. BHAGAWAT,
Executive Engineer,
Kaira and Panch Mahals.
Kaira, 18th March, 1919. 1610

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Jamshedi Naoroz), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th March, 1919. 1491

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold by Public Auction at Nasirabad, Rajputana, on 4th April, 1919, at the P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow, a large quantity of unused material, consisting of bullies of different sizes, sirkhis, matting, etc., suitable for building purposes. Full details are available from the office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Public Works Department, Ajmer.
1579

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Axes Pick Hardy's patent will be received upto One p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 14th day of April, 1919.
Form of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Municipal Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Byculla,
Bombay, March 14, 1919. 1600

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDER FOR TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 24th day of March, 1919 for the
SUPPLY OF TIMBER.
2. Plans may be seen and Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the undersigned.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
4. Tenders must be delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office. All Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant or the Commissioner will not be considered.
5. No variation or alteration in the rates will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the Tenders are opened.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
TRIVESS SMITH, Esq., M.I.C.E.,
Municipal Hydraulic Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 19th March, 1919. 1605

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., of Karachi shift their Head Office on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Cash Chemists, from 1st April, 1919.
Enquiry Solicited.
1532

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay
on
THURSDAY 20TH MARCH, 1919,
AT 10 a. m.
30 Head
of
Surplus Government horses comprising:
HACKS,
HUNTERS
HARNESS HORSES
and other UTILITY CLASSES.
All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness.
1175

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE CAPTAIN has contracted to sell to my client Mr. HUSSONALLY GOOLAM HOOSEIN PADAMSEY, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of vacant ground and premises with their appurtenances situated at Bandra in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement three thousand and forty-three square yards, be the same more or less delineated in the plan annexed to the Lease, dated 12th day of April, 1912, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Cursetjee Hormusjee Captain of the other part and therein indicated by the letters A. B. C. D. E. F. and described and particularly formerly denoted as Plot No. 917A. (since altered to 917C) in a certain register deposited with the Collector of Thana.
Dated this 20th day of March, 1919.
GULAMALLI G. MERCHANT,
Purchaser's Vakil.
1591

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMED HOOSEIN ESOOFALLI and Mr. ABDULLABHAI ESOOFALLI have contracted to sell to my client Mr. CASSUM DEOJI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land and or ground situate at 12, Government Gate Road, Parel, known as Justice Palace and being a portion of the property known as "Parkfield" in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, such portion containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less, situate at Government Gate Road, and the whole of such piece of land inclusive of this piece is registered under Collector's Old No. 66, New No. 14221, Old Survey No. Nil, New Survey No. 1/2494 and which said portion is bounded on or towards the West by the Parel Government Gate Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of the Trustees of the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia known as "Roas Cottage," on or towards the East by land belonging to the lessor marked E and F on the plan annexed to the Indenture of lease dated 9th June, 1915, and on or towards the south by the Common passage above referred to and beyond that the land belonging to the said Karshedji Nusserwanji Wadia and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. (South) Ward No. 1052 B (1) and Street No. 12, at Parel Road, Government Gate.
Dated this 20th day of March, 1919
GULAMALLI G. MERCHANT,
Purchaser's Vakil.
1592

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. MURLIDHAR MOHANLAL, carrying on business as Shawl Merchants and Commission-Agents at Marwari Bazar, Bombay, have DISPENSED with the services of LALCHAND JEKISSON MEHRA. Any person dealing with the said Lalchand Jekisson Mehra in any manner will do so at his own risk and our clients will not in any way be bound thereby.
Dated this 19th day of March, 1919.
PANDIA & CO.,
Solicitors for Messrs. Murlidhar Mohanlal.
1602

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT!
At the urgent request of our patrons.
FOR ONLY ONE WEEK MORE.
KACHA--DEWAYANI.
The great love-story from the Mahabharata (in 6 reels).
GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.
A great love story of absorbing interest, which will grip the attention of the audience from start to finish.
PATHE GAZETTE, giving the World's notable current news.
EVERY NIGHT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M.
Every Night: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra shows at 3-30 p.m., and 5-30 p.m., both on the 17th and 21st instant and at 5-30 p.m., on the 18th, 19th and 20th instant.
POPULAR PRICES.
Saturday Next; "NEW MACISTE."
A Sensational Super-Serial.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night
FOUR MORE PARTS
of that
MOST EXCITING SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
EDDIE POLO
Episodes 11th & 12th
Together with COMEDY in 2 parts
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45, and 10-30
Extra Prize Shows on Friday 21st at 5-15

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace Rendezvou
THE
MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
SIXTH INSTALMENT
OF THE GREAT UNIVERSAL SERIAL
"THE BULL'S EYE"
featuring
MILLIONS' IDOL
EDDIE POLO
together with some more authentic War Pictures
and
A two-reel Nestor Comic.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
ONLY THREE MORE NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURES!
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A 5-reel Metro Wonder-play:
"Social Quicksands"
A very powerful drama acted by the most talented husband and wife
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
and BEVERLY BAYNE
in which it is shown how a raw youth who used to remain aloof from marriageable ladies was outwitted by a clever Society maiden, and how he was entrapped into her scheme of winning him as a husband.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES!
INTELIGENT PLOT!!
SPLENDID ACTING!!!
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each.
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.
Note.—Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House

THE EMPIRE
COMING 12TH APRIL
The Film Sensation of the year
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB
HORSE SHOW
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
ON THE CLUB GROUNDS, BOMBAY
SATURDAY, MARCH 22ND
POLO PONIES
8 a.m. Classes I & II.—Arab and C. B. Light and Heavy Weights.
8 a.m. Classes III. & IV.—English and Colonial, Light and Heavy Weights
CHARGERS
8-30 a.m. Class V.—Officers' Chargers.
8-30 a.m. Class VI.—Chargers belonging to British N.C.Os. and Troopers.
9 a.m. Class VII.—Troop horses belonging to Indian Cavalry and H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.
9 a.m. Class VIIA.—Troops horses belonging to Mounted Police
OPEN CLASS.
2-15 p.m. Class XII.—Arabs.
2-15 p.m. Class X.—English and Colonial Horses.
2-30 p.m. Class XI.—Country Breds.
HACKS.
2-45 p.m. Class XIX.—Horses or Ponies, the property of exhibitors who have only one horse or pony.
3-15 p.m. Class XIII.—Horses.
4-15 p.m. Class XIV.—Ponies.
LADIES' HACKS.
3-45 p.m. Class XV.—Horses and Ponies.
HUNTERS.
2-45 p.m. Class IX.—Ponies.
4-45 p.m. Class VIII.—Horses.
JUMPING COMPETITION.
5-15 p.m. Class XVII.—Ponies.
5-45 p.m. Class XVI.—Horses.
HARNESS CLASS.
6-30 p.m. Class XVIII.—Horses or Ponies in single harness.
Jumping Competition for Horses Preliminary Heat at 5 p.m., Friday, 21st instant.
Owing to the extension of the Polo Tournament it is found impossible to erect a bank jump. A brush jump will therefore be substituted.
Tea will be served at one Rupee per head.
H. E. The Governor's Band will attend by kind permission.
The Show and all events are open to the public Daily Tickets one rupee.
Programmes with entries will be available on Thursday, 20th instant, price one rupee from
Yacht Club.
Bombay Gymkhana.
Byculla Club.
Orient Club.
Willingdon Club.
Julius Gove, Bellasis Road.
J. Crawford, M.R.C.V.S., Bellasis Road.
Sergt-Major Coy. Bo. L. H.
Times of India Office.
C. S. STILEMAN,
E. G. PEARSON,
Willingdon Sports' Club,
Bombay.

Special Concert
FOR
Jamashedi Noroz
IN
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya
(Academy of Indian Music)
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAON
ON
Friday, 21st March 1919 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
RATES OF TICKETS—Rs. 3, 2, 1 & ANS 8.
Tickets can be had at the Vidyalaya office.
MANAGER.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
AND
To-morrow Friday at 9-30
THE POONA A.D.C.
in an Original Topical Revue
"LET'S LAUGH"
"LET'S LAUGH"
"LET'S LAUGH"
"LET'S LAUGH"
30 PERFORMERS 30
30 PERFORMERS 30
16 Full European Orchestra 16
In aid of the
FAMINE RELIEF FUND
and the
LEAGUE OF MERCY.
Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m., after 7 p.m. at the THEATRE.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 19.
Many dust-storms and thunderstorms have occurred. Rainfall has been general in Chota Nagpur, local in Orissa and Mysore, with a few falls in Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces, east south-east Madras.
The chief amounts:—Sambalpur, Ranchi and Hazaribagh one inch, Gaya a half, Pendra three quarters, Mysore one, Ootacamund three quarters. Temperature is now nearly normal almost everywhere.
Forecast:—Extension of rain in Central Provinces and Deccan; decrease in Chota Nagpur.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 19th March 1919.
Hours of observations 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. & 5 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.108 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.2 Deg.
Wet-Bulb Thermometer	71.1 "
Dew Point	66.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.747 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 "
Minimum do.	71.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.S.W.
Movement of Wind	196 Miles

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th March 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies have cleared in the west Punjab, but continue mod-rately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal in the east and north Punjab. Night temperature is in excess at Ambala.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity has risen and is above normal in the east of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Agra and in excess at Cawnpore.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Jaipur. Humidity is above normal in lower Sind and west Rajputana. Night temperature is below the average in west Rajputana, but is above it at Jaipur.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except locally in Kathiawar. Humidity is generally above the average except in north Gujarat. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval; night temperature is in excess at Rajkot.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above the average except in the extreme western districts. Day temperature is in defect at Saugor and Raipur.
The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri; night temperature is below the average at Karwar.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in east Hyderabad, and is below it in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature is generally above the average in Hyderabad, but is in defect at night in the north Bombay Deccan.
General Remarks.—Thunderstorms accompanied by rain are reported from Colombo and Bangalore. Showers have also occurred in the Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan, but the amounts have been insignificant. The western disturbance is passing away and weather is clearing in north-west India. Unsettled conditions persist in the Deccan and the central parts of the country and thunderstorms appear probable in these areas.
India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th March 1919.
Thundershowers occurred locally in Chota Nagpur and the surrounding districts as well as in the extreme south of Madras. Pendra reports one and a half inch. Ranchi three-quarters and Pamban a half.
Conditions favourable for dust storms and thunderstorms prevail in northern India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that records in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers.
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., 8th Standard Time on the 19th March, 1919, was 29.107 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .012 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 4th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	1,000
,, Imports	13 000
Mid American Spot	16 13
Egyptian F G F spot	27.59
New York 11 a m (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	Closed.
New Orleans opening 10 a.m	

Liverpool, Mar. 7th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	1,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, Sales of East Indians	—
,, Imports	1,000
Mid American Spot	15 13
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	27 09
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	May 22 35; July 21 85; Oct. 19 85
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 22.27; July 20.25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 4th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	16 52 + 13
April	16 48 + 9
May	13 70 + 11
June	..
July	13 10 + 11
Aug.	..
Sept.	12 48 + 9

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Mar. 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	15.94
April	15 06
May	13 60
June	..
July	13.14
Aug.	..
Sept.	12.74

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 4th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	16.22 + 17
April	15 22 + 17
May	13.70 + 11
June	13.46 17
July	13.22 + 23
Aug.	12.94 - 25
Sept.	12.65 + 26

Liverpool, Mar. 7th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	15 68
April	14 82
May	14 29
June	13 13
July	12 95
Aug.	12 80
Sept.	12.65

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Mar. 4th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	27 10 + 1

Liverpool, Mar 7th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price
Mar.	27.09

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 4th.

M.G. Bengal Good	13 64
,, ,, Fully Good	13 56
,, ,, Fine	13 91
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	14 95
,, ,, Fully Good	15 45
,, ,, Fine	15 70
,, Broach Good	15 66
,, ,, Fully Good	15 91
,, ,, Fine	16 16

Liverpool, Mar. 7th

M.G. Bengal Good	10 83
,, ,, Fully Good	11 33
,, ,, Fine	11.70
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	13.22
,, ,, Fully Good	13 72
,, ,, Fine	13.97
,, Broach Good	14.21
,, ,, Fully Good	14 46
,, ,, Fine	14.71

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar. 7th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
,, Forwarded	58.000
,, Imports	5.000
,, Stock	503.000
Actual Weekly Sales	10,000

TO-DAY'S.

Manchester Cloth Market—Dull.
Yarns—Irregular and limited demand.

Water Twist	2/4
Printers Cloth	50

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Mar. 8th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	5,705,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	497 000
East Indian ,, ,,	97 000
American ,, ,,	3 795 000
Other ,, ,,	121,000
Total Sales	10,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	—
,, Export	—
East Indian Export	—
,, ,, Stock	46.000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,000
,, ,, Actual Export	—
,, ,, Imports	5,000
,, ,, Speculation	—
American Afloat	140.000
East Indian Afloat	4,000
Total Afloat	184,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 4th.

	Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan	37.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,392 000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	1,446.000

New York, Mar. 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15.00
,, Exports to Great Britain	9.000
,, to Continent	11.000
Sales at New York May	22 40
,, ,, July	21 40
,, ,, Oct.	20 02
Spot Cotton at New York	23 45
,, ,, Orleans	20 0
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	22.75
,, ,, July	21.50

New York, Mar. 17th.

Futures at New York May	26.65 + -
,, ,, Oct.	21.60 — 5

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March, 19.

The Marwadi bazar opened at Rs. 496 for Fully Good Broach April, May, and after advancing to Rs. 502¼ gradually declined to Rs. 493. The price then fluctuated between Rs. 493 and Rs. 495, and later on dropped to Rs. 483 owing to liquidation and bear pressure. An improvement then set in, and the bazaar closed steady at Rs. 490½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 488 and after fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	April-May	492
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	March	393
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	,,	458

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 19TH MARCH 1919.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	April-May	490
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	March	390
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	May	396
,, ,,	—	March	457
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	May	462
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	—	March	Not quoted.
Good M. G. Southern	—	May-June	498

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	410	402	390	375	ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	405	397	385	370	,,
M.G. Bhandup	...	440	95	4 0	,,
M.G. Oomras No 3	471	460	440	...	,,
M.G. Oomras Nos	—	440	425	410	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton, produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 18th Mar. 1919.

Cotton	—	15 133 bales
Wheat	—	9 240 bags
Linseed	—	2.6 ,,
Rape, etc.	—	20 ,,
Gingelly seed	—	1,626 ,,
Poppyseed	—	Nil
Groundnuts	—	1,544 ,,
Castorseed	—	24 ,,
Rice	—	45 613 ,,
Myrtolams	—	5 931 ,,
Rottonseed	—	13 226 ,,
Mowrahseed	—	11 ,,
Bran	—	2,197 ,,
Cowas	—	Nil
Waste	—	Nil
Sundry	—	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar 19th—5-30 p.m.

Ready		Bazaar Terms	Rail Delivery
		Rs as p.	Rs as p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	—	73 0 0	10 12 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	—	73 0 0	10 12 0
,, ,, Karachi Bangla	—	73 0 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	—	12 4 0	12 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	—	12 0 0	12 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	—	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	—	12 6 0	12 14 0
,, Thin	—	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed White 85-15	—	105 0 0	....
,, Gajar 75-25	—	100 0 0	....
,, Black	—	99 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50	—	90 0 0	....
Popyseed, White	—	15 8 0	....
Groundnuts	—	105 0 0	....
Barley	—	7 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	—	.. .. ..	....
Castorseed	—	73 0 0	....
Forward.		Rs. as p.	
Wheat April-May	—	9 4 0	
Linseed May	—	13 15 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 19th.

	Rate per lb. Rs as p.
Davids No. 10	0 15 4
Shapurji No. 10	0 14 8
Simplex No. 10	0 15 0
Currimbhai No. 12½	0 14 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 19th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5½
Fcs Demand	194½
American Dollars	280
Hongkong ,,	209½
Shanghai	303
Japan	144½
Singapore	156½

Market Steady.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, March, 5.

The New York Cotton Market is closed today, owing to the passage of an amendment to the Cotton Futures Act creating New Contracts.

The market re-opens to-morrow under new style contracts.

The Amended Act prohibits delivery on contract to grades below the value of low middling.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 19.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-2.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 msd./a, 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3 msd/a, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 142½.
60 D/St Japan, Rs. 140½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 209-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 312-8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 280.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947, 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary. 91.
The following are the Bank Rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

Both the markets were closed to show their emphatic protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Bill.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 15th Mar. 1919.

		Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th Mar. 1919.			
G.I.P. Rly	—	27,75,600	5,58 19 427
A.D.C. Rly	—	84 000	18,56,107
B.K. Rly	—	4,300	99 620
C.B. Rly	—	7 500	1,32,445
Total	—	28,71 400	5,78 7,599
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th Mar. 1918			
G.I.P. Rly	—	23 68 741	5,25 28 541
A.D.C. Rly	—	82. 97	18 46 2 9
B.K. Rly	—	2 310	61 321
C.B. Rly	—	6 718	1,32 58
Total	—	24,58,166	5 43,70 957
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P Rly		+4,08,859	+32 90 486
A.D.C Rly		+1,603	+ 2 09 863
B.K. Rly		+1 970	+6,299
C.B. Rly		+782	—411

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th Mar. 1919	24 330	4,80 813
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th Mar. 1918	19,540	3,42,739
Increase or Decrease	+5,760	+1,38,074

Bhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th Mar. 1919.	2,930	52,103
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th Mar. 1918	2,167	37 176
Increase or Decrease	+733	+14,727

Pachora Jamner Railway.

(Pachora to Pahur)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th Mar. 1919	1,900	37,703
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th Mar. 1918	—	—
Increase or Decrease.	—	—

Noted—Corrected with Audited figure upto 31st Jan. 1919

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 18.

The market opened after the Holi holiday with greater activity in all sections. Jute mill shares were in better demand, several stocks finding buyers at advancing rates. Hamirmalays touched Rs. 583 and Deltas Rs. 500 Coal shares were also in request Ranegunges advancing to Rs. 64/14. While for other shares there was more inquiry. The miscellaneous section ruled steady to firm, the favourite stocks obtaining full prices. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 32/8, Bengal Giridih 25/4, Bokaro and Ramghur 29/8, Burra Dhemo 14/6 Churulia 24 Gopalichuk 23/12, Hapjan 16/8, Industry 17/8, Khoodia 11, Nazira 15/4, Ondal 46/4, Parasea 16/6, Raneegunge 64/14, Satpukuria 13/8. Sendra 24/10.

Jute:—Barnagore 136, Bally 173, Budge-Budge 489, Dalhousie 402, Delta 500, Goure. pore 794, Howrah 32/8, Hooghly 108, Kamarhatty 585, Lansdowne 303, Northbrook 50/8 Reliance 34, Standard 500, Union 630. Waverley 14/4.

Tea:—Eastern Cachar 150. Rutema 15/8, Roopacherra 35/4.

Miscellaneous:—Associated Hotel prefs. 101, Alliance Bank prefs. 102. Assam Saw Mills 26, Bengal Provincial Railway 7/12, Beldanga Tannery 13, Buxa Forest bye products 14/8, Clivedan Coke 16/8, Chemical Industries 24/8, Furkating Saws 13/8, Howrah Oil 47, Khaang Rubber 8/8, Indian Standard Wagon 3 p., Indian Iron and Steel 2/12 p., New Ring Mills 142, Reliance Brickwork Pottery 22/4 Sara Sonajganj Railway 84, Tata Industrial Bank 5/4 p.

Government paper 81 per cent. was quoted at Rs. 71/12 to 72/4.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

RANGOON, March 18.

Mr. Gubbay, Food Stuffs Commissioner arrived in Rangoon this morning, and as the millers refused to sell until they had seen him, the prices rose rapidly, the March quotation being Rs. 600, April Rs. 602, May Rs. 600. In three months small lots were done at Rs. 540 and Meedon Rs. 540. Paddy also rose to 420 Tali, and Rs. 402-405 bold. The market is full of rumours and discussion of probabilities as to the future, which only a definite statement by the Foodstuffs Commissioner can terminate. This suggests that if the control price be raised, there will be no great volume of business, as traders will continue to hold in the hope of still higher prices in a few months. The Bombay shippers in Rangoon profess to be opposed to the higher prices which would mean dearer rice for their countrymen. Assertions are made that the millers are hoarding rice and paddy and that they should be compelled to dispose of this. Any action of this kind would be difficult to enforce, as much paddy is bought in the district by millers' agents and kept there for instructions. It is generally agreed that any change in the control prices will bring about considerable interest in speculative dealings, which are carried on by genuine shippers as much as by speculators pure and simple. To-day's speculative transactions were 6.000 bags Meedon March at Rs. 540-42. 1.000 bags sq. March Rs. 340, 6,000 bags sq. after March-April Rs. 343-345. 25.000 bags spends March Rs. 325. 328. 25.000 bags April Rs. 329-331, 2.000 bags May Rs. 332-8-0. 335. The market is very excited. The prohibition of the export of white rice from Rangoon to Penang was the subject of a deputation of Chinese importers in Penang to the local Food Controller on 24th February when the Controller said the prohibition must continue to 14th April and it was necessary to conserve the whole rice stocks in Rangoon up to that date.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Mar. 19th

		Total up-to-date Rs.
War Bonds	Rs. ..	..
Cash Certificates	,, 5,758-4	,, 8,81,195-4
Total	.. 5,758-4	8,81,195-4

ANOMALOUS PROCEDURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A meeting of the leaders of a certain Community was called for the purpose of calling a Public Meeting of the Community.

At that meeting about 60 persons attended, and after electing the President a few other resolutions were passed including one appointing a managing committee of 25 persons. A couple of days later a meeting of the Managing Committee was called. At the meeting of the Managing Committee the secretaries placed before the president the minutes of the General Meeting for confirmation.

Mr. A, one of the members of the Managing Committee who was also present at the General Meeting pointed out an error and this was rectified; another member of the Managing Committee, Mr. B. asked for a telegram which was mentioned in the minutes as he wished to point out that it was not properly recorded. As the telegram was mislaid amongst papers the Managing Committee proceeded with the business of their meeting.

A the conclusion of the business a search was made for the telegram and it was found. Mr. B who had wished to point out that the telegram was not properly recorded then read out the telegram and pointed out that as the telegram was a private telegram to one gentleman and as it was in reply to a telegram sent by him before the General Meeting was held and as no proposition was moved in regard to this telegram in the General Meeting and as it was only in course of a casual talk that this telegram was spoken of and that while only resolutions were recorded in the minutes, it was not proper for the secretaries to have recorded the telegram in the minutes of the General Meeting, and that it should be deleted.

Thereupon Mr. C said that as the minutes were of the General Meeting which was superior to the Managing Committee the members of the Managing Committee had no right to ask for any alteration to be made therein. Another gentleman Mr. D pointed out, that, if that was so it was no right for the secretaries to ask the Managing Committee and the President to confirm and that it was much more improper that the minutes had been already altered in regard to other matters as also that the President of the meeting had already put in his signature thereon. Yet another gentleman Mr. E said that when meetings are held for public meetings it is usual that the minutes of the general meetings must be confirmed by the Managing Committee meeting but that they cannot make alterations or corrections as they are appointed only to carry out the work entrusted to them. Thereupon Mr. D again said that it was quite inconsistent that the Managing Committee should confirm but should not correct any error. The clear course was that the minutes of General Committee must be confirmed by the General Committee and that Managing Committee should not have anything to do with it and if at all the Managing Committee could take up the matttr then they must put the minutes in order and not allow the secretaries to put in whatever may they like. The president thereafter at the instance of Mr. C stopped all further discussion and dissolved the meeting. Will you Mr. Editor or some of your worthy readers kindly enlighten me as to what is the correct procedure and what should be done to put this matter right—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, March 4.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will allow me a little space for the following few lines in your valuable paper.

On account of war and famine and the consequent abnormal rise in prices the Government have sanctioned allowances to their servants in the different departments and the private firms and merchants in Bombay and elsewhere have followed their example and increased the salaries and wages of their servants by 20 to 40 per cent. The mill-hands were given concessions when this rise became perceptible but still they were found ultimately to be insufficient and the result was the recent unprecedented strike in Bombay. This strike has not only brought the present insufficiency of salaries and wages vividly to the notice of all concerned but has taught a lesson to all employers. But it appears to have lost on the Singer Sewing Machine Company since this company has not only not given any increase in the salaries of their servants in the mofussil but on the contrary have actually caused reduction in the income of their poorly paid servants. They have suddenly stopped the commissions hitherto allowed to their servants from the current month and have instead given promotions from Rs. 3 to 5 with the net result that these men have been put to a loss of Rs. 15 to 20 every month in these hardest of times and when the famine is at its worst. Can anything be more surprising? Do they, the Agents of the company, believe that they are not putting the servants of the company to a loss in any way or are they under the impression that the servants can put up with this loss even in these times? If they are not able to give any famine allowance they must at least care to see that their servants are not put to a loss by the action. I hope that the Agents will see their mistake in time and try to rectify it before it is too late.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

FIRE IN DEOLALI.

A Deolali correspondent writes:—

A fire took place at about 3-15 a.m., on the 17th instant in the Main Street of Deolali Cantonment Saddar, Bazaar. soon as Captain H. R. Temperly, Assistant Commandant Base Remount Depot, Deolali, got this information he at once came to the spot with his Remount Indian Troops and extinguished the fire in an hour's time. But for this timely help, the whole of the Cantonment Saddar Bazaar would have caught fire Deolali being a big cantonment, arrangements for a fire brizade are essential and I hope, the authorities would take immediate steps to have a fire brigade in Deolali.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA.

JUSTICE BROADWAY'S ORDERS REGARDING LIQUIDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 18.

The following is the order of Mr. Justice Broadway on the results of the meeting of the creditors and contributories of the People's Bank of India, Ltd., held on 4th and 5th March:—

"Yesterday Mr. Billimoria submitted his formal reports of the results of the meetings of the creditors and contributories of this Bank held on the 4 h and 5th March 1919, respectively, and I have perused the same. After consideration of the various resolutions passed at these two meetings I make the following order:—

ORDER.

On the 13th February 1919, Mr. Billimoria made an application under section 140 of Act VI of 1882 for the convening of separate meetings of the creditors and contributories of the People's Bank with a view to ascertaining their wishes on certain points After reading the said application and hearing what Mr. Billimoria had to say, I granted the application by my order of the 13th February 1919, and the meetings have now been held. At the meeting of the creditors held on the 4th March 1919, six resolutions or expressions of opinion were recorded. these the only ones which need my consideration are Nos. 1 and 2.

These relate to an acceptance by the creditors of seventeen annas in full settlement of their claims. The number of creditors present at the meeting was far too small for these resolutions or expressions of opinion to be regarded as being the opinion or wish of the general body of creditors. It will, therefore, be necessary to consult those who were not present with a view to ascertaining whether they are one and are willing to accept a payment of seventeen annas in full settlement of their individual claims. This can be done by sending each creditor a notice together with a copy of the two resolutions asking such creditor to state whether or not he is willing to endorse them and to accept seventeen annas payment in full settlement. A date will be fixed not less than one month from the date of the despatch of the said notice by which replies should be sent and it should be impressed on each creditor that in the event of no reply being received from him by the date so fixed assent to the acceptance of this amount will be presumed. As to resolution No 3 the shares in the Punjab Cotton Press are to be sold in execution of a decree in favour of the Bank and it is expected that the sum realised at the sale will be more than their face value In those circumstances I am unable to approve of this expression of opinion or to give effect to it.

With regard to resolutions Nos. 4 and 5 the Liquidator may be left and trusted to do his utmost for the speedy realisation of the debts therein referred to.

Resolution No. 6 has no bearing on the position and was quite unnecessary.

At the meeting of the contributories these present gave expression to their views in five resolutions. In the first, the contributories accept the proposal of the creditors regarding the payment to them (the creditors) of seventeen annas in full settlement of their claims. As remarked above, my action on this matter depends on the replies received from the creditors on receipt of the notices that I have directed to issue.

SUGGESTED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BANK.

In resolution No. 4 a suggestion has been made for a reconstruction of the Bank. I am not prepared to direct the Official Liquidator to go into this matter any further. An attempt to reconstruct this Bank was made in the earlier stages of the Liquidation proceedings and proved abortive. I am unable to see any reason to re-open the matter now. Assuming that the creditors are content with a payment of seventeen annas the probable surplus (about 4 to 5 lakhs) would be far too small to warrant the resuscitation of this Bank. It would, therefore, be a mere waste of time to pursue this proposition further.

The matters dealt with in resolution No. 3 are matters of detail which will naturally be dealt with by the Official Liquidator.

Resolution No. 5 relates to resolution No. 4 and needs no further comment.

The matters dealt with in resolution No. 2 are not such as call for any action on my part and I am doubtful whether the contributories are really concerned.

(Sd.) A. B. BROADWAY.

8th March. 1919.

Mr. Billimoria will kindly expedite the issue of the notices and in view of the fact that the proceedings of these meetings have been reported in the press throughout India, he is authorised, if he thinks it advisable, to publish the order recorded to-day.

(Sd.) A. B. BROADWAY.

8th March. 1919

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week Hour stated in Bombay Mean time Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h m	ft. in	Depth on Sill. ft. in	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h m	ft. in	Depth on Sill. ft. in
	Mar.				Mar.			
Wed.	19	m 0 33	27 6		19	m 6 37	16 0	
		1 2s	27 5			6 48s	17 10	
Thur.	20	m 0 6	27 2		20	m 7 8	16 2	
		1 32s	27 0			7 16s	18 5	
Fri.	21	m 1 20	26 8		21	m 7 30	16 6	
		2s 26	5			7 44s	19 1	
Sat.	22	m 1 45	26 0		22	m 7 59	17 7	
		2 36s	25 9			8 14s	20 7	
Sun	23	m 2 13	25 4		23	m 8 32	17 1	
		3 15s	24 11			8 51s	20 13	
Mon	24	m 2 49	24 7		24	m 9 14	18 0	
		4 17s	24 6			9 58s	21 3	
Tues	25	m 3 45	23 10		25	m 10 18	18 1	
		5 35s	24 3				1	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	19 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h 44m	Sunset	6h 50m.
,,	20 (Thursday)	,,	6h 43m.	,,	6h 50m.
,,	21 (Friday)	,,	6h 42m.	,,	6h 50m.
,,	22 (Saturday)	,,	6h 41m.	,,	6h 50m.
,,	23 (Sunday)	,,	6h 40m.	,,	6h 51m.
,,	24 (Monday)	,,	6h 39m.	,,	6h 51m.
,,	25 (Tuesday)	,,	6h 39m.	,,	6h 51m.

Phases of the moon:—

New Moon	—	2d. 4h 41-4m	p.m.
First Quarter	—	9d. 6h. 44 1m.	a.m.
Full Moon	—	16d. 9h. 11-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	—	25d. 8h. 3-6m.	a.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 19

S. S. Lhasa, Terry, Karachi, March 17.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Kasado Maru, Yanagi, Kobe via Singapore.
S. S. Maur, Marcussen, Bangkok, etc.
S. S. Queda, Moxon, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bushu Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Hejaz for China.
Steamer Palitana for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Kasado Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Kasado Maru, 3,925 tons, Captain M. Yanagi, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell and Co.'s steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain C. Marcussen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok via Colombo, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 17th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamers Tama Maru, Taian Maru and Mayachi Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Singapore on the 10th, 11th and 14th instant, respectively.

The N. Y. K. steamers Shinryu Maru and Yoroppa Maru No. 2 (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 15th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 9th March, 1919.

Sheds	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.					
B	Bushu Maru	1922	Marseilles	14-3-19	G S Kaisha
C & S	Kenkon Maru	3423	Japan	22-3-19	O S Kaisha
F	Hwah Wu	2769	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M	[illegible]	[illegible]	N F	N F	[illegible]
O	Schooner Utopia	198	N F	N F	1-3-19 Sharif Hassim owner
Q	Basiayam.	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Kaveri	562	N F	N F	B S N Co
	[illegible]	515	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Neravati	695	Jamnagar	20-3-19	B N Co
	Sabarmati	574	N F	N E	B S N Co
M. REWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Gunboat Jhelum	600	N F	N F	A Ashdown & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Dumra	762	Basrah	20-3-19	W. M. & Co
2	Karama	1945	Calcutta	20-3-19	W. & A Graham & Co
3	Bahrein	1403	P. Gulf	20-3-19	J Morrison & Co
4	Harima Maru	2845	Kobe	16-3-19	N Y Kaisha
9	Kasado Maru	3725	Kobe	20-3-19	O S Kaisha
12	Maur	649	Bankok	N F	F F & Co
15	Shahtar	1718	Suez	N N	P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Egra	2345	Basra	21-3-19	M M & Co
2	Varela	3420	Basra	25-3-19	M M & Co
4	Kosala	3-36	Basra	24-3-19	M M & Co
6	Ripon Hall	2332	N F	N F	R I M
7	Culna	2056	London	22-3-19	M M & Co
8	Queda	4944	Rangoon	20-3-19	M M & Co
9	City of Sparta	3498	Basra	28-3-19	R I M
10	Trent	[illegible]	Basra	21-3-19	D R I M
12	Hereford	3906	London	21-3-19	A Nissim & Co
13	Thessalia	[illegible]	Basra	2-3-19	R I M
14	Hongkong	2533	Suez via Aden	3-4-19	R I M
17	Urbino	5232	Basra	10-3-19	M M & Co
	Jetty end Leeds	3428	London	29-3-19	M. M. & Co
	Off-side				
1	Warshell	1384	Basra	22-3-19	D R I M
15	Brynmair	3033	Basra	24-3-19	D R I M
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Akbar	2903	Rangoon	20-3-19	M M & Co
	Meteor	2946	Rangoon	N F	A P & Co
	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PRINCES DRY DOCK.					
	Hejaz	3876	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
	Maindy Manor	3701	N F	N F	R I M

EXPORTS.

March 19

S. S. Culna for London:—11 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 27 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein; 24 bundles senna pods, Couts and Co.; 360 cwts. kudaya gum, Framjee Sons and Co.; 38 bundles goat skins, Selim D. Bassons; 5 cwts. Indian wax, Joomabhoy Sheriff and Sons; 142 cwts. kismiss dry fruit, Shamji Panoo and Co.; 16 bales sheep skins, Laduck Hasam and Sons; 9 bales sheep skins, Joomabhoy Sheriff and Sons; 61 bales goat skins, Enrico N. Stein; 400 bales hemp, Riddle Reeve and Co.; 121 bales senna, Cox's Shipping Agency; 62½ cwts. topioco flour, 125 cwts. gum olibanum, 11 cwts. kukupu fat, Esmail Nowraz and Co.

S. S. Bashu Maru for Marseilles:—168 bales silk waste, 27 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1,500 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.; 2,600 cwts. buffalo horns, Esmail Mohamed and Sons.

S. S. Culna for Marseilles:—75 crates ghee, 8 bags curry stuff, P. and O. S. N. Company.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Kobe:—1,528 bales cotton, Tata and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Joseph Peermohamed and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Harima Maru for Kobe:—159 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 1,140 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Kobe:—79 bales cotton mule twist, Lalan and Co.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Yokohama:—20 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Harima Maru for Yokohama:—600 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

S. S. Harima Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

S. S. Harima Maru for Nagasaki:—550 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

S. S. Hezaz for Shanghai:—1,300 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Madhavdas Amersey and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 1,775 bales

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
European Association, Bombay Branch, Annual General Meeting, St. George's Hospital, 6-30 p.m.
FRIDAY, March, 21.
Jamshed Navroz, Parsi Holiday, Banks closed.
SATURDAY, March, 22.
Willingdon Sports Club, Horse Show.
S. S. Culna with homeward English mails leaves at noon.

SUNDAY, March, 23.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. Umona, via, Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March, 24.

Annual Examination, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya musical classes commences from to-day in the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya building.
MONDAY, March, 31.
Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via, Dhanushkodi and Colombo per S.S. Obra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Empire Theatre. An Original Topical Revue "Let's Laugh" in aid of Charities at 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre:
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45. and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play a programme of music this evening at 6.15 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The commercial cable and commercial Pacific cable have been restored.

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Home Rule League announced to be held on the 23rd instant has been postponed. The exact date of the meeting will be announced later.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the sailing of the Homeward English Mail steamer Culna has been postponed till 12 noon on Tuesday the 25th March, 1919, the latest hour of posting unregistered correspondence at the General Post Office will be at 4 a.m., and with late fee up to 8 a.m., on that day instead of on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

Registered correspondence will be received up to 7 p.m., and parcels up to 6 p.m., the previous day.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above-mentioned hours.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a Study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The subject of study will be "Path of Purity."

ENTICING A SHOE-MAKER'S WIFE.

ACCUSED GETS THREE MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Dadaram charged one Sitaram Baloo with enticing away one Jainbai, aged 13 years, wife of Dhandoo Gunoo, a shoe-maker, residing at Bapty Road.

It appears from the evidence that the accused and the complainant had been boarding together for about two years. On the 8th instant at 8 p.m., when the complainant went to his work, the accused tempted Jainibai and told that he would take her to her parents and give her good clothes and ornaments. She believed him, and went out with him. In the evening, on his return, the complainant found both his wife and the accused absconding and he informed the police who traced out both at Bandra.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

GOANESE WOMAN BOUND OVER FOR 12 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged a Goanese woman, named Deodat Aranjo with attempting to commit suicide.

The accused pleaded that she has been suffering from piles for many months and as the disease seemed incurable, she got tired of her life and tired to put an end to it on the 15th instant by taking some sulphate of copper.

She was convicted and bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 for a period of 12 months and her husband's undertaking to look after her.

AHMEDNAGAR CHARITABLE FAMINE CATTLE FUND.

His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior) visited the Camp of the "Ahmednagar Charitable Famine Cattle Fund" on the 7th March, 1919.

His Highness expressed his keen interest in the Camp, and also in the attempt which is being made to introduce widely into the district the spineless variety of cactus, which seemed to his Highness likely to prove useful in his own State. The fund has opened six camps, Nagar, Shendi, Sesewadi Miri, Maka and Sheogaon. The number of the cattle in all these camps is about 1,200.

THE WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

THE FINALS of the AMERICAN POLO TOURNAMENT will be played off TO-DAY, between 5 and 5-30 p.m., after which there will be a match between the Prince's Team and the European Team.

POLO PLAYERS will be at home.

ALL MEMBERS and their FRIENDS are CORDIALLY INVITED.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE' ONE RUPEE FUND.

The following further subscriptions are acknowledged:—

	Rs.
Through Dr. Savarkar	15
Through Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi.	
From Mr. G. C. Ganjawala ...	100
Through Home Rule League.	
From Mr. J. H. Warden	5
From one Parsee Gentleman Wedded Home, Ruler. Monthly ...	25

BOMBAY SUBURBAN RAILWAY FARES.

RETURN TO PRE-WAR RATES URGED.

The Honorary Joint Secretary of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, has received the following letter from the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 74 dated 22nd February, 1919, regarding to the re-introduction of pre-war suburban fares on the Bombay Baroda and Central India and the Great Indian Peninsular Railways and to state that owing to the depletion of railway resources and the long time it will take to replenish them, the Railway Board regret that they cannot see their way to asking railways to revert to the pre-war rates. I am, however, to suggest your addressing the Railway Administrations direct in the matter.

ASSOCIATION'S REPLY.

To the above the Secretary of the Association has replied as follows:—

"With reference to your letter No. 77 T-19 dated the 8th of March, 1919, I have the honour to bring to your kind notice the reduction of 20 per cent. in Homeward Passage Fares announced by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents of P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies, inspite of the huge depletion in naval resources, and though it would take a long time to replenish them.

This Association has therefore the honour to request the Railway Board to kindly reconsider the matter for the benefit of the poorer and lower middle classes who had been hard pressed to procure even the bare necessaries of life, in these times of scarcity and dearness of everything."

A "TOTE" MYSTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Correct dividends were perhaps paid last Saturday in the first enclosure on the winning horses in the third division of the eventful Beyrut Plate, as your Racing Correspondent is quite silent on the matter. However, the management, before the objection by Ruiz,—had put on the place board Rs. 8-8 second horse and Rs. 6-8 on third horse. Subsequently, when the objection was upheld by the stewards and the unlucky Karam was displaced in favour of Eastern Star, Eastern Star and Red Ace were promoted to first and second places, with Honey third. But the mystery is the management recast the figures after about 15 minutes' wait and put Rs. 7 against first (prev. 2nd) horse and Rs. 6 against second (prev. third) horse. How do they justify this their erratic action? Year after year the Secretary has been demonstrating how the place money is divided. Every one must have noted a certain tabulation stenographed and put up on small boards at all prominent places in both the enclosures. I will describe it from memory.

Say 15 horses run in a race and on the average 250 tickets are sold on each horse —the total number of tickets sold on the 15 horses will be 3,750 at Rs. 5 each ticket (2nd Enclosure), equals Rs. 18,750 *less* 10 per cent. Club expense or better commission for keeping in hand the public stake for the lucky few winners. Now divide *equally* the remaining Rs. 16,875 into three parts to allot to each of the three placed horses. It does not matter whether a horse is placed first or third, the apportionment *must* be equal to all—i.e., one-third, which in this instance amounts to Rs. 5,625. Suppose now that on the first horse 400 persons took tickets, one each, the Rs. 5,625 must be divided among these 400 partners for the time being. Thereforth Rs. 5,625 divided by 400 the result is Rs. 14, the share of each participant, Rs. 25; the remainder is appropriated by the Club, as it does not pay any sum not amounting to annas eight. On the second horse I assume that 300 tickets are sold. Again divide Rs. 5,625 by 300 the result is Rs. 18-8 per ticket. On the third horse only 25 tickets are sold. Divide Rs. 5,625 by Rs. 25 and you get Rs. 225 per ticket for backers of third horse. It will be seen therefore that if any one of these three horses is disqualified or changes place the place dividend of the other two horses is not and cannot be altered. Unfortunately in India nothing is impossible specially in the treatment meted to patrons of this wealthy Club in the 2nd enclosure.

I understand that the win dividend of Rs. 373-8 on Karam as also the place dividend of some 40 odd rupees was actually paid to some of the ticket holders before the complaint was lodged or perhaps the complaint was telegraphed late. I hope the management did not reimburse the loss thus sustained by their own mistake, from the 3,000 odd backers of these two favourites. An explanations is anyhow due to the public of the whole mess.—Yours etc.

OLD OPERATOR.

C. P. AND BERAR HINDI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

The Second Provincial Hindi Literary Conference, C. P. and Berar, will be held at Khandwa during the coming Easter holidays, i.e., on the 18th, 19th and the 20th of April. A Reception Committee has already been formed and Seth Deokishan Bahety has been elected chairman of the Committee. Over 300 persons have joined the Reception Committee.

DEATH ROLL IN BOMBAY.

175 ON TUESDAY.

There were 9 attacks and 6 deaths from small-pox, and 3 attacks and 2 deaths from plague in Bombay on Tuesday. The total number of deaths from all causes on Tuesday was 175 as against 140 on the corresponding day of last year.

HEALTH DURING THE WEEK.

The total mortality in Bombay during the week ending the 15th instant was 1,122 and the death-rate 59.56. Deducting 27 deaths among recent arrivals from the Mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 1,095 giving the death-rate of 58.13.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1918 were mortality 923 and the death-rate 49.00; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1914-18) mortality 729 and the death-rate 38.70.

Cholera declined to 3 attacks and 2 deaths.

Small-pox registered 58 attacks (including 2 imported cases) and 26 deaths.

Plague registered 26 attacks and 21 deaths, 3 of the Plague cases were imported. The number of live births registered during the week was 892 and compares favourably with that for the corresponding week of 1918 which was 887 and the average of the week during 1914-18 namely 842.

VACCINATION AND INFANT MORTALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A propos of the recent discussion in the Corporation on excessive infant mortality in this city, the following letter on the same subject appearing in the "Croydon Advertiser" (England) to hand by last mail will be read with interest. Let not the moral be lost on us.—Yours, etc.

S.

The Editor "Croydon Advertiser."

Sir,—The Medical Officer's report in your last issued on infant mortality during the past eleven years should, I suggest, be extended and read in conjunction with the vaccination figures of the Croydon district, which are:—

Year	Vaccinations.	Exemptions	Infant death-rate.
1901	... 4,380	48	140
1902	... 6,345	69	133
1903	... 4,304	163	104
1904	... 4,118	201	128
1905	... 4,033	228	96
1906	... 3,541	257	125
1907	... 3,947	328	86
1908	... 2,766	1,066	99
1909	... 2,694	1,130	79
1910	... 2,436	1,379	87
1911	... 2,216	1,527	105
1912	... 2,075	1,774	77
1913	... 1,881	1,923	94
1914	... 1,797	2,049	79
1915	... 1,680	1,816	88
1916	... 1,674	1,836	77
1917	... ...	...	87

I have not yet the vaccination figures for 1917, but it will be observed that for the first six years the average infant mortality was 122 per 1,000 births; for the second six years, 88; and the last five years, 84. It will also be noticed that the greater the percentage of vaccinations the higher the infant death-rate.

(Sd.) JOHN SILVER.

RESULTS OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION

The following results of Bombay University Examinations are announced:—

M. Sc. EXAMINATION.

Passed with Distinction.—Vinayak Keshav Bhagvat, (Chemistry Branch.)

Passed.—Vishnu Krishna Gokhale, (Botany Branch.)

Mr. Bhagvat wins the Moos Medal.

LL. M. EXAMINATION.

Passed in Class II.—Narayan Balvant Padate (Branch II.) Anand Vinayak Wasalwar (Branch III.) Manekla] Chunilal Sutaria (Branch IV.)

M. D. EXAMINATION.

Passed.—Narayan Vinayak Ajinkya (Midwifery Branch.) Herculano Diogo DeSa (Midwifery Branch.)

M. S. EXAMINATION.

Passed.—Navroji Jamshedji Bandoravala. Sudershun Hariram Pandit.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following are the results of the matches played yesterday:—

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

Mrs. Bonner and Mr. Keily beat Mr. and Mrs. Portlock, 6—3, 10—8.

GENTLMEN'S SINGLES HANDICAP.

A. P. Goldney beat R. J. D. Ward, 6—1, 6—3.

GENTLEMAN'S DOUBLE HANDICAP.

C. E. Gwyther and Mr. Kibblewhite, beat W. F. Griffith and R. H. Wild 6—4, 6—2.

G. E. Frve and M. Fox beat Col. Burlton, and Col. Low, 6—4, 12—10.

P. Anstey and Burnett Hurst beat F. C. Griffith, and F. E. Sharpe. 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLE'S HANDICAPS.

G. M. Rose, vs. F. Borissow.

A. H. Parritt, vs. H. C. Qpinn.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP.

R. J. D. Ward and W. Walker, vs. Col. Geogahagan and Capt. J. M. Matthews.

FAMINE RELIEF IN THE PRESIDENCY.

HELP FROM MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

The following report for the period ending the 15th instant, has been issued by the Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total contributions in all ...	7,34,586	3	2
Total of grants voted	5,42,840	7	9
Total of grass moved	1,63,00,000	0	0
Total of grain moved	2,35,000	0	0

CLOTHING.

The Managing Committee of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, have kindly recommended all their members to donate two bales of cloth per each weaving mill and two bales of 20 yarn bales per each spinning mill to this Fund. This will be a great help to the affected areas and it is hoped that all members of the Mill-owners' Association will comply with the wishes of their Managing Committee.

GRASS.

The quantity bought and to be moved hereafter is 2½ crores lbs. More grass will have to be bought, for, the demand for same is tremendous. The Government of India have sanctioned concession in Railway freight on fodder, but the conditions attached to the same are many, and unless materially modified, will not encourage free import of fodder into the affected areas. The Government of Bombay have been addressed on this point and it is to be hoped that the concession will not prove to be nominal owing to the strict conditions attached thereto.

A District Famine Relief Committee has been opened at Satara under Mr. Ghosal, the Collector. The chief requirement there too is grass. A scheme to give special doles of grain to children at Primary schools in such of the affected areas as have relief works therein, is under consideration and will be finally decided on as soon as details are received from all the District Committees.

GRAIN.

The greatest difficulty seems to be felt by all mofussil merchants and others in getting grain from Bombay at controlled rates. Many apply to the Fund for this purpose, but the undersigned can help only such as apply on behalf of the District or Taluka Committees. As far as possible assistance has been given to Municipalities and Local Boards running grain shops, but if a reliable firm or person be ready to do this work, on the usual trade commission only, this would appear to be a good opening for the same.

DEMOBILISATION OF INDIAN ARMY.

NEARING COMPLETION.

The following Note has been published by the Central Publicity Board:—

The preliminary reductions in the strength of the Indian Army, commenced in January of this year, were completed with a few minor exceptions, by the 1st of March, about 200,000 men in all being discharged during January and February.

Units in India are now at the approximate strength at which they will be maintained after the war, but the depots are still somewhat inflated owing to the necessity for providing drafts for units still serving overseas. Units returning from overseas are being reduced on their arrival in India.

A number of units not required in the *post bellum* Army have been reduced to Cadres of 200 and will be maintained as such, until there is no longer a possibility of remobilisation being ordered when they will be disbanded.

The strength of non-combatant units and Administrative Services is being gradually reduced as circumstances permit. Further reductions of Indian personnel will be governed mainly by the military situation in the various zones occupied by his Majesty's forces and also by the amount of shipping available to bring back units to India as they become surplus to overseas requirements.

The release of officers from Army Service is proceeding. All officers of the Indian Army Reserve who are due for release in India will be released before the 15th of April except where, in certain exceptional circumstances, the exigencies of the service do not permit of their services being dispensed with.

Some delay in the release of officers who are entitled to passages *ex* India is inevitable pending an improvement in the shipping situation.

FIRST THANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

It has now been definitely settled to hold the First Thana District Conference at Kalyan on the 19th and 20th of April, (Easter holidays), under the presidentship of Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande of Belgaum. A representative Reception Committee has been formed with Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya as chairman, Shrimant Bapu Saheb Phadke, Mr. Madhao Rao Ranade, pleader, Mr. Gulam R. Mandekar and Shet Vithaldas Kersondas as vice-chairmen, and Messrs. P. R. Joshi, D. K. Phadke, Dr. C. B. Vaidya and P. V. Mahajan as general secretaries.

INVESTIGATION INTO HARDSHIPS OF PASSENGERS AT MAHUVA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, March 18.

Complaints having been received regarding hardships and inconveniences experienced by passengers at Mahuva Bandar, His Highness the Maharajah has directed his Dewan to proceed to Mahuva, in company with an officer of the steamship company and the State Engineer to investigate the matter on the spot and to take such measures as may be necessary.

HOME FROM SERVICE.

RECEPTION TO RETURNING WAR HEROES.

Several Transports are due to arrive in Bombay during the next few days and the following receptions have been fixed provisionally to take place at No. 2 Shed Alexandra Dock:—

To-day.—H. T. Cooeyanna from Suez, 2/7th Gurkhas, B. O's 9, B. V. O's 1, I. O's 16, I. R's 1116 part of 1/153rd Infantry, B. O's 5, I. O's 3, I. R's 376.

Friday 21st inst.—H. T. Chakdina from Basra 1/9th Bhopal Infantry B. O's 7, I. O's 18, I. R's 1049. H. T. Barjora from Basra part of 1/97th Deccan Infantry. B. O's 4, I. O's 12, I. R's 683.

Saturday, 22nd inst.—H. T. Barala from Basra part of 2/9th Gurkhas. B. O's 14, I. O's 7, I. R's 685.

Monday, 24th inst.—H. T. Palamcotta from Suez part 1/153rd Infantry B. O's 4, B. V. O's 1, I. O's 12, I. R's 503. H. T. Kara Deniz from Suez 2/153rd Infantry B. O's 6, B. R's 1, I. O's 15, I. R's 1048. Also advance parties of, 2/3rd Gurkhas, 47th Sikhs and 59th Rifles.

The receptions to 2/7th Gurkas and 1/153rd Infantry will take place to-day at 12 noon and 1 p.m. respectively.

The times of the other receptions will be fixed as soon as the hours of arrival of the several Transports are known.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

A PRECEDENT FROM INDIAN HISTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a time when the political atmosphere of the country is so gravely disturbed by the obstinacy with which the Government of India are rushing through the Imperial Council the obnoxious Rowlatt Bills, some of our Anglo-Indian editors are scoffing at the passive resistance movement as if it were a novel, absurd, and unintelligible movement. One ingenious editor, with a lack of humour evident to all but himself, has been proclaiming that he will withold his tailor's bill.

In this short contribution I shall show that the method of removing grievances now sought to be applied by Mr. Ghanhi and his followers is no novel method and that the worthy forefathers of our Anglo-Indian editors employed this method for the removal of their grievances. The memories of these editors are, or are sometimes made, so short that they often forget facts of history known to every schoolboy to use a Macaulayism.

When that much maligned Mogal King Aurangzeb was ruling the destinies of India, the forefathers of our impudent editors were, it must be remembered, mere merchants trading at Hugli. As such they were subjects of the Emperor and bound to obey his laws and orders without doubt or murmur as their worthy descendants would now have us accept without doubt or murmur the proposed bills. When he revived the hated Jazia, Aurangzeb asked these merchants also to pay the tax. They refuse to pay it; Aurengzeb persisted in his demand.

What did these merchants do? They resorted to passive resistance. It is said they removed themselves and their goods and sailed away. When Aurangzeb saw that the trade suffered, he sent for them and begged them to stay and carry on the trade. Now this is a fact mentioned in school-books. And schoolboys ask, "Sir, is not this passive resitance? If it was good for the English subjects of Aurangzeb, why is it bad for the Indian subjects of His Majesty?"

Let our monopolists of political wisdom, before ridiculing an idea, make sure that it is not themselves who have first set an example. For example is as potent in the political world as in the moral world. Let them always have by their side a compendium of Indian and English history so that their short memories may not land them in troubled waters.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT OF HISTORY.

A LAUNCH ON FIRE.

ACCIDENT IN GULF OF MARTABAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 18.

A launch which left Rangoon on the 13th instant towing another to Mergui burst into flames in the Gulf of Martaban shortly after midnight and the crew of twelve had to abandon her. She was carrying two hundred tons of petroleum, petrol and the same amount of kerosine. One of the kerosine tins burst into flames and the whole became ignited. Eight of the twelve men were picked up by the other launch and brought back to Rangoon and another man was picked up at sea by the steamer Rasmara. It is feared that the other three have been lost. They were a Chinese engineer A. H. Pain, a Madrasi clerk George and an oilman Mongal Ali. When last seen the launch was a total wreck.

AN INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 19.

A new body, called the Indian Economic Association has been formed with the object of (a) holding of annual conferences; (b) publication of the proceedings of the annual conferences, (c) publication of a journal and its issue to the members and (d) such other action to promote economic science and the dissemination of economic information.

The annual conference will be held during the Christmas holidays at different centres of business. A committee has been formed, with Professor Anstry, Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, as the chairman.

BAKR-ID-RIOT CASE.

A BREEZE IN COURT.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, March 18.

After a day's adjournment, yesterday, the Court reassembled to-day. Sameru, formerly chowkidar, Bishenpur, now an officiating constable, examined by Mr. Wallach, said he was at Katarpur on the day of the riot and witnessed the occurrences. He recognised several rioters and identified them both at Jwalapur and in the Jail. The statement before the police was made about twelve days after the riot. In the Court, he identified 22, seven new and omitted three previously identified.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said he first saw Shamiji near the Patwari's house. He came to know him at the Jwalapur camp after identifying. Mr. Norton asked, "how did you know he was Shamiji"?

Mr. Alston observed that the witness had already said, that after identifying he learnt, the names from some constables. Mr. Norton said, it was a very different thing. His question was: Did the witness know on the 18th, he was Shamiji?

Justice Tudball said he had said that.

"No," said Mr. Norton, "I want to know if he knew on the 18th he was Shamiji"?

Justice Tudball said, he had said that.

"No", said Mr. Norton, "I want to know if he knew on the 18th, he was Shamiji.

Witness replied, "No." Witness was further questioned regarding Shamiji.

Counsel then questioned witness regarding the story about injured men being murdered and burnt under the "imly" tree. Witness said Umar told him nothing in the grove or on the return journey to Jwalapur.

Mr. Norton: "Did you ask him?"..

Justice Tudball: "How dare he ask? He not a head constable.

Mr. Roy: "He was then only a constable."

Justice Tudball—to Mr. Roy: "If you heard what I said you would not make that remark. Umar would not condescend to speak to him. He is only a shepherd."

Mr. Roy: Umar was only a constable and not head constable.

After being further questioned, about Puranprasad and the incident of burning injured men, witness was asked about pulling down the roof of Patwari's house. Witness said it took about 6 *gharis*. Witness was too busy with his work to look at anything. Witness immediately admitted, however, while engaged in the operation, he turned round and saw Puranprasad. Witness was looking at him about 2 *gharis*. Witness proved so demeheaded or obstinate that after several unsuccessful attempts to get out answers to questions, Justice Tudball gave him up in disgust.

IDENTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Norton then questioned witness about the identifications. Questioned regarding Panchamdas, witness replied, he knew him well. He was a sadhu and known as Mahant.

Questioned by Justice Tudball witness said he was known as chotha mahant. Baramdas was a big mahant. Baramdas lived at Khankhel and Pancham lived regularly at Bishenpur.

Mr. Norton asked: Was not Pancham known as mahant of Bishenpur.

Justice Tudball remarked: He says, 'we call all fakirs as mahants.'

Mr. Norton: He says 'chota mahant' very well. I put it to witness. Pancham is mahant of Bishenpur. Let him say no, if he likes.

Witness said Baramdas was a real mahant and Pancham was only a kothari.

Mr. Norton said: That is not my question.

Justice Tudball remarked it was his meaning.

Mr. Norton did not want his meaning. He wanted the fact.

Mr. Alston said in that case he withdrew it.

Mr. Norton: Let him withdraw it.

Then Justice Tudball remarked, he had neither said it nor withdrawn, adding, however, "if Mr. Spiers has said something else I am here to contradict it. If my translation is not good enough, let Mr. Spiers do it for the rest of the time. I decline to do it."

After this breeze, the Court rose for lunch.

Reassembling after lunch, witness was further cross-examined. The next witness called was Abdul Samir, constable, Jwalapur, Chowki Bazar.

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JUST OUT.

On Society, by Fredric Harrison ... 10

THE KHALIFAT AND PROTECTION OF HOLY PLACES

FEELING OF BOMBAY MUSSULMANS

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held last night at Nagpada to consider the questions of the Khelafat and the preservation of the Holy places of Islam. Miyan Mahommed Hajee Jan Mahommed Chhotani presided, and there was a very large attendance of Mahomedans. On the platform were to be seen the most prominent Mahomedan leaders in Bombay. At the most modest estimate there were more than fifteen thousand people present.

Among those present were Kazi Sheriff Abdul Latiff Lounday, the Hon. Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, the Hon. Sheriff D. Kanji, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy, Hakim Moulvi Sayad Mahommed Asfahani, Moulvi Fazle Karim Saheb, Moulvi Abdul Rauf Khan, Mr. Mahomed Miyan Khandwani, Mr. Hussainbhoy Lallji, Moulvi Abdul Munim Baakza Saheb, Mr. Hadi C. Tayabji, Mr. Abdul S. A. Gaya, Mr. Munshi Mahomed Hassan Maqba, Hakim Moulvi Abdul Halim Saheb Behari, Mr. Haji Mahomedji Haji Adamji Manyar, Hakim Fazle Rahim Saheb, Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Umer Sobani, Abdul Rahman Haji Yacoob and others.

On the motion of Khatib Abdul Munim, seconded by Kazi Sheriff Abdul Latiff Lounday, Kazi of Bombay, and supported by Mr. Hajee Noor Mahommed Latiff, Miyan Mahommed Hajee Jan Mahommed Chhotani was elected to the chair.

Mr. Ahmed Hajee Siddick Khatri read the notice, explaining the object for which the meeting was held.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President said:—

My religious brethren, I thank you right heartily for the very great honour you have done me this evening by offering he the chair of this large and representative Mahomedan meeting. The first thing I have to mention is that this is a religious meeting. We have met here to discharge one of our religious duties. To those who have no knowledge of the religion of Islam, even a meeting like this may appear to be A great many of our religious ordinances overlap the sphere of politics but for our part we discharge them as religious duties only.

Gentlemen, Islam teaches us to love peace so long as there is no interference with it. That is the reason why we have never liked and will never like to disturb peace. During these last 4 years most critical situations cropped up for us and we had to bear most terrible shocks. Our minds remained subjected to a strange sort of test but we controlled our feelings, nay, in assisting the Government with men and money; during the War we bore our share more faithfully and loyally than what could have been expected of us. His Imperial Majesty our King-Emperor's declaration, President Wilson's terms of peace, the Allies' love of justice and our benign Governments' solicitude for the welfare of the subjects and for peace—all these had made us perfectly sanguine that after the War our wounds would be healed and our mental sufferings would cease, but we are sorry to say that not a single one of the cables received since the armistice has conveyed to us that happy news which we were expecting would give us satisfaction.

My Islamic brethren, we have met here to give expression to our religious views with regard to the Islamic Caliphate, the protectorship of the two holy precincts and the other sacred places in the Jaziratul Arab and to see that the same reach the ears of the fair-minded officials of the British Government and they are views which are unanimously held not only by the seventy million Muslims of India but also by an overwhelming majority of Muslims all the world over. Just as the Delhi meeting of the All India Muslim League and various other Muslim Anjumans and societies in other parts of the country have echoed the feelings of the Mahomedan public of India, we also say that even under the present circumstances the successor to the Ottoman throne is alone entitled to be the Spiritual Head and Caliph of Muslims all the world over and the servant of the two holy precincts and the protector of the other sacred places in the Jaziratul Arab and this had been the time-honoured practice for the last four centuries.

INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGION.

Any thing done in contravention to these views of the Muslims or any assistance given towards it is tantamount to interference with their religion. It is unnecessary to quote the passage from the holy Koran and the sacred sayings of our Prophet—peace be on him—in support of these views of ours as the same have been quoted in detail by our recognised leader Dr. Ahmed Mukhtar Ansari at the All India Muslim League Meeting.

As regards the Sheriff of Mecca, we have nothing to add to the views already expressed by the All India Muslim League. It is obvious that whoever behaves with his own supreme master and spiritual head in such a manner can never be expected to behave loyally with others; that being so, to support the elevation of such a man to the august office of the Caliph of Muslims and protector of their sacred places is to deeply wound our religious feelings.

We are extremely surprised and sorry to find from the attitude taken up by some prejudiced officials of the liberty-and-peace-loving British Government and members of Parliament that they would not like to leave the decision of an all-important question, connected with as many as seventy million loyal Mahomedan subjects of the British Government, entirely to themselves and would unnecessarily intrude their opinions on their affairs. Do they consider this only to be a noble return for our loyalty? Do they not understand that this attitude of theirs gives a direct lie to the British Government's claim to love of liberty and peace?

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

We thank his Imperial Majesty's Government for their reply to the telegram sent by the All India Muslim League and published by them through the Secretary to the Government of India, but we are sorry to infer from the reply that the Government have failed to understand our point. We are therefore constrained to say that we have never complained about our sacred places being treated irreverently or the Government preventing us from electing as to who should be our Caliph. The point is that the Caliph of the Muslims and Protector of their sacred places in the Jaziratul Arab should be one who is the sovereign of an Independent Muslim State, over whom there should be no outside influence and who should be able to protect the Islamic territories more efficiently than the other Muslim rulers of his time. No Muslim ruler other than his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire can answer these qualifications. Let the Government speak out their mind on this point and we shall rest perfectly satisfied and feel exceedingly grateful to them.

We beg of the members attending the Peace Conference to keep the blessed Conference which meets with the object of spreading peace and justice throughout the world untainted by prejudice and greed and to make the Conference according to its true sense the sacred means of spreading peace and establishing equality.

A REMINDER TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

We also warn the President of America, the standard-bearer of peace and liberty not to forget on the settlement day the one term of his in which he has admitted the necessity of restoring and maintaining the independence and stability of the Ottoman Empire; and relying on the broad-mindedness of America and the Allies we hope that the demons of greed and revenge will not be allowed to prevail over the angels of virtue.

Having regard to that term it is no longer necessary to reiterate the fact that Constantinople should be the seat of the Muslim Caliphate. Any outside interference with this ancient capital is entirely opposed to the spirit of the term.

As we are loyal subjects of the British Government who will have relatively a stronger voice in the Peace Conference, we specially request them to have full and due regard for our religious feelings and rights and as the question of the Caliphate and protectorship of the Holy Places is one of our religious questions, they will allow at least one delegate elected by us to attend the Peace Conference to enable its members to consult him about that question as also about other Islamic questions, which may then be decided in the light of his advice, otherwise there is every danger of their fumbling in darkness and arriving at wrong conclusions.

BRITAIN AND OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

We loyally advise our Government that they must not miss this most excellent opportunity which has presented itself to them, we mean they must now open-heartedly help and support the Ottoman Empire which has shaken itself free of Germany and to permanently make it their intimate, brave and grateful friend so that in time of difficulty its valiant soldiers may consider it their moral duty to form a vanguard of the British Government and the whole Islamic world may feel indebted and become devoted to them wholeheartedly, while no permanent gain will accrue to them by this useful and great Empire being parcelled out and consequently becoming unstable. Petty rulers and chiefs cannot be expected to do great deeds when the time comes. Let not the British nation be allured by the mirage of prejudice and greed. Let them act broad-mindedly.

From ancient times the relations between the British and the Ottoman Empires continued to be cordial, but, unfortunately, certain incidents which took place some time back went to sap the cordial relations between the two powers and as the result of such strained relations the people of the world had to suffer so much. Well, now that the Ottoman Empire has offered its hands in peace to the Allies, the peace to be made with it should be as noble as may be consistent with the broad-mindedness of the Allies as also with the dignity of the Ottoman Empire. It is our sincere and earnest desire and wish that more cordial relations may be permanently resumed between the British and the Ottoman Empires.

ATTACKS ON TURKS.

We are cut to the quick with the venomous words which some members of Parliament use against the Turks. For instance, it is said that the Turks have proved themselves incapable of ruling the subject races, that their Empire should be parcelled out amongst the Shaikhs of Arabia, the Jews of Syria and the Christians of Armenia. "Good gracious!" One ought to cry over this reason and wisdom Only yesterday the nobility and bravery of the Turks were highly spoken of in these words, "They treat our Kut-al-Amara and Gallipoli prisoners nobly as against the Germans who give them mean treatment." Do these writers mean that within so short a time a noble and brave nation has become devoid of qualities essential for ruling while the Jews and Arabs of the present day have become capable of doing so?

It is said that the Turks made no satisfactory progress, that they failed to introduce reforms in the country and that they were unable to root out rebellion. Outwardly, these words appear to be convincing but a fair-minded gentleman can clearly detect the subterfuges of other powers who have co-operated with the Turks in the said matters and who have secretly, and at times openly, come in the way of such progress, reforms and peace.

If one were to judge impartially, one is sure to see that these Turks who do not allow their enemy prisoners to be maltreated, who possess the special distinction of being brave and noble and who mostly live in the land of the noble, that is to say, in the atmosphere of Europe are a thousand times more capable of ruling the countries than the present Sheriff and the Jews. For this very reason, the Mahomedan world was content to see its sacred places under the protection of the Turks and the Turks alone.

We are confident that if the Turks are allowed an opportunity and assisted sincerely, they will be able in a short time to make progress in every direction just as any other European Power can.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN TURKEY.

It is an acknowledged fact that the Turks are not bigoted or narrow-minded and that they have given their non-Moslem subjects full religious, social and economic freedom, so much so that travellers are astonished to see the Christian residents of Constantinople the chief Capital of the Turkish Empire in more affluent circumstances than the ruling race (the Turks). The Turks have not interfered with the rights of the Arabs, but left them free to follow their own convictions. The Turkish Parliament consists of representatives of all sects and classes of the subject races.

WE WILL NEVER DESPAIR!

Gentlemen, to despair is a great sin in Islam; we will never despair. We hope that the true Almighty and all Powerful God will bring it about that our benign Government do not put into practice the views of the greedy and prejudiced officials and members of Parliament and will give us full liberty to advise them on questions relating to our religion, as that is the only thing which will pacify entirely our hearts which are seething with volcanic emotions, and will change our sorrows and griefs into joy and gratitude.

Islamic brethren: It is our first and foremost duty to be completely united in our efforts to attain to the full realization of our religious and communal requirements and to demand our political rights from the Imperial Government. We ought to leave aside our internal disputes, selfish motives and passions at least on such occasions and assist each other whole-heartedly.

The successive lashes of calamities have awakened us from our deep slumbers and stimulated us to come together. But, it is most essential for us to apply ourselves to the task instantly and unanimously and to give whole-hearted help to the sincere servants of the community so that further lashes may not be necessary.

"Come and devote your zeal of action to the cause of the community and the brotherhood. Time will not wait for you, get up and look sharp."

I beg to impress upon the minds of the leaders of our community that the present circumstances strongly require that a conference of delegates from all parts of India should meet at Delhi or at any other suitable place for the purpose of solving the present difficulties. I do not mean that such conference should meet to carry on a religious discussion or obtain a legal decision on the question connected with the Muslims' Caliphate and the Protectorship of their sacred places because the legal aspect of the question has been unanimously determined, but what I mean thereby is this, that our deliberations at the conference should be such as may enable us to take measures whereby we may succeed in our demands.

We must bear in mind that our efforts can be crowned with success only if our faith in the Most Holy God is firm, if we look upon Him alone as our real helper, pray to Him alone with sincere hearts, fear only His power and greatness, give obedience to His command precedence over those of all other rulers, and shield ourselves against the consequences of disobedience and the displeasure of God.

THE LATE AMIR.

Gentlemen: We cannot allow this occasion to pass without referring to the sudden shock felt by us on receiving the said news of the cold-blooded assassination of His Majesty Amir Habibulla Khan, the late-lamented King of Afghanistan. "Verily we belong to God and we are to return to Him." By the untimely demise of the late Amir we have lost a sagacious, strong-minded and faithful ally of our Government, as is also admitted by the greatest statesmen of Great Britain. May his soul rest in peace and may God help his successors to unite and with prudence and foresight direct their energies towards the well-being and development of the state. *Amen!*

I again thank you very much for your kindness in giving me the chair of the meeting and for the patience with which you have heard me. *Amen!*

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution was moved by the Chairman and carried unanimously:—

"That this public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay expresses its deep sorrow at the assasination of his Majesty Habibulla Khan, Sirajul Millat-Wuddin, the Amir of Afghanistan, and condoles with his family and people on this sad occurrence."

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan moved the following resolution:—

"That the Mussalmans of Bombay in Public Meeting assembled, consider it their duty to place before the Government of India and his Majesty's Government their true sentiments with regard to the fate of their co-religionists outside India, the question of the Khelafat and of the custody and sugerainty over the Holy Places such as Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, Najaf, Kerbala, Kazemain and Bagdad and while supporting the resolutions of the All-India Moslem League passed at the Delhi Session of December, 1918 in that behalf request: (a) That the British Representatives at the Peace Conference will use their influence and see that in the territorial and political redistribution to be made, the fullest consideration will be paid to the requirements of the Islamic Laws with regard to the full and independent control by the Sultan of Turkey who is the acknowledged Khaliffa of the Prophet over the Holy Places of Islam above enumerated and over the Jazirutul-Arab as defined and delimited in Muslim Books; (b) That in determining the political relations of the Empire for the future his Majesty's Ministers as persons in whose hands the destiny of the British Empire as the greatest Moslem World Power is entrusted, will pay the fullest consideration to the universal and deep sentiment of the Mussalmans of India and that resolute attempts will be made to effect a complete reconciliation and lasting concord between the Empire and the Muslim Sates based on terms of equity and justice in the interests alike of the British Empire and the Moslem World."

Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor seconded.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, supporting the resolution, said he hoped their request would be complied with by the British Government.

The Hon. Mr. Salehbhoy K. Barodawala, further supporting the resolution, said this resolution had the sympathy and support not only of this meeting, but of Mahomedans all over India.

The resolution was further supported by Hakim Moulvi Syed Mohammed Aboo Yoosuf Asfahani. He said Mahomedans were willing to sacrifice their wealth, and their life and everything for the sake of their religion.

Moulvi Fazle Karim Saheb further supported the resolution, which was carried.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

"That having regard to the following facts namely (a) that for 4 centuries. Constantinople has been the seat of Khelafat and in the course of that time has undergone complete transformation and is now in all essentials a Moslem city being honeycombed with Moslem institutions and covered on all sides with memorials of their Faith; (b) That its population is predominantly Turkish by race and Moslem by Faith, (c) the solemn declaration of the Prime Minister made only a short time ago that the Turkish nation will retain their sovereignty unimpaired in their own land with Constantinople as the capital of their territories and (d) the religious allegiance which the Mussalmans of India owe to the Sultan of Turkey and the great sacrifices made by them during the war, and the unflinching loyalty displayed by them towards his Imperial Majesty's Throne. this meeting requests that every effort shall be used by his Majesty's Government o see that Constantinople remains in Turkish hands."

"That this meeting is of opinion that a Conference of the leaders of the Mussalmans from all parts of India be convened at an early date at Delhi and a representative deputation be appointed to wait on H. E. the Viceroy as soon as possible and represent to him the religious views and sentiments of the Mussalmans of India with regard to the following questions, *viz*:—

(1) The Guardianship of the Holy Places.
(2) The Khelafat.
(3) The threatened dismemberment of the Turkish Empire.
(4) The future relations of the British Empire as the greatest Moslem world power with other Moslem States and to urge upon his Excellency the necessity and expediency of making immediate representation to his Majesty's Government and moving them to take early action in that behalf."

"That this meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay impresses upon the Government of his Imperial Majesty the necessity of Indian Moslem opinion being represented on the Peace Conference by the, appointment of an accredited Moslem Representative on the Conference."

A vote of thanks was then accorded to the Chairman.

RESEARCHES ABOUT WOOL IN BRADFORD.

TRIAL DISINFECTION STATION TO BE ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 19.

Lecturing at Bradford, Doctor T. M. Legge states that the researches in Bradford showed that wool infected by anthrax could practically be sterlised. Steps were being taken to establish a trial disinfecting station in England, and it was hoped that ultimately disinfection would be carried out under British control in place of export of infected wool from Basra, Karachi, Bombay and elsewhere.

FIRE IN SANTOS DOCKS.

29,000 JUTE BALES AND 90,000 COFFEE BAGS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 19.

SANTOS (BRAZIL).—A very serious fire in the docks destroyed twenty-nine thousand bales of jute and ninety thousand bags of State Government coffee. The loss is estimated at a million and a half sterling.

KING RECEIVES LIEUT-GEN. MARSHALL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 19.

The King received Lieut.-General V. R. Marshall.

ARRIVAL OF AGA KHAN IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 19.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived, today, in London from Paris and was met at Victoria Station by the Maharaja of Bikaner.

"TIMES" ON INDIAN REFORMS.

CREWE'S COMMITTEE MEETS.

THE "MODERATE" MANIFESTO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 19.

As regards the Reform Scheme, the "Times" gathers that on the whole considerable progress is being made. The "Times" mentions that Lord Crewe's Committee on the reorganisation of the India Office met for the first time yesterday and says it is believed that provincial authorities in India are not much in love with diarchy. The journal admits that diarchy may be a clumsy expedient, but it should be supported unless a better method can be formulated.

Dealing with the manifesto of the leaders of the Moderate Party reaffirming their support of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme which has just reached London, the "Times" says that the signatories are certainly wrong in assuming that opinion at least in conservative circles in England has been stiffened against the scheme. The "Times" knows of no issue concerning which the British public has a more open mind, but the principle that India must be given a much larger share in the control of her own affairs is now almost universally supported in Britain. The signatories are equally wrong in insisting that there must be no "mutilation" of the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals. The word "mutilation", says the "Times", has been badly chosen. The scheme was never meant to be a cut and dried plan, but a rough design which must be finally shaped by mutual agreement. It may require pruning or expanding and the "Times" does not necessarily associate itself with the Viceroy's declaration in September that the scheme reaches right up to a line beyond which our principles forbid us to go. The great need of the scheme at present is constructive criticism. Its chief object is complexity. It postulates the creation of at least five new bodies and will make the already intricate machinery of Indian administration far more involved than ever. Oriental countries require simplicity of control, especially in the earlier stages of self-government and any changes should be in this direction.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PROPOSAL TO FORM A SELECT COMMITTEE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., March 19.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Government was considering the proposal to form a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs along with other recommendations of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Government thought that the proposal could best be dealt with as a part of the general scheme.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

MEN IN INDIA CANNOT BE TAKEN HOME BEFORE HOT SEASON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 19.

During the debate on the Military Service Bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that of all those who suffered under the Bill men in India, were worst used, but it could not be helped. There was absolutely no means which could enable these men to be brought home before the hot season.

There was another consideration, which he did not think at all likely to materialise. India was a big country. We had been afraid in the past of trouble in India. The British garrison had been enormously reduced owing to the loyalty of Indians and our reliance on them, but did any one say that we were to leave India without a British army at all by letting every white soldier exercise the right he would have but for this Bill to cease duty on the day peace was ratified?

BRITISH AND INDIAN PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

BETWEEN TWO AND THREE HUNDRED MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., March 19.

In the House of Lords. Lord Newton stated that between two and three hundred war prisoners, including British and Indians, were unaccounted for in Turkey. Steps were being taken to trace the missing.

PASSAGES FROM INDIA.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S INTERVENTION UNNECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., March 19.

Replying to Sir A. Fell in the House of Commons Mr. Fisher emphasised that health was the first ground of urgency for allotting passages from India. Military and civil servants had no prior claims to commercial classes. The Secretary of State believed that the Government of India was giving close attention to the whole question of providing passenger accommodation from India during the present season and his intervention was unnecessary.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

ABSENT FROM COUNCIL OF TEN.

HIS STATEMENT ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 19.

The Havas Agency states:—Contrary to expectation, President Wilson did not attend the meeting of the Council of Ten yesterday. The Supreme War Council had a very bulky volume before it containing a detailed schedule of the military, naval and aerial terms to be imposed on Germany. President Wilson issued a statement that the decision taken at the plenary session of the Peace Conference on January 25th that the foundation of the League of Nations should form an integral part of the Peace Treaty is final and that therefore there is no ground for the reports that a modification of this decision is being considered.

RENEWAL OF ARMISAICE.

GERMANY SIGNS AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 19.

Representatives of the Entente and Germany held a meeting in Hotel Astoria, Brussels. Admiral Wemyss read the report asking if the Germans accepted the terms for renewing the armistice. The leader of the German delegation replied in the affirmative and the agreement was then signed.

HELSINGFORS BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT.

INTEND TO SUBMIT NEW PEACE PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON March 7.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 19.

The "Daily Mail" learns from Helsingfors that the Bolshevik Government intends to submit a new peace proposal and will offer the Allies the concession for the construction of a canal linking the Amudarya river with the Caspian Sea, also concessions for the exploitation of cotton in that region.

MEMORIALS OF BRITISH BATTLE EXPLOITS.

COMMITTEE REPRESENTING WHOLE EMPIRE FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., March 19.

A committee called the Battle Exploits Memorials Committee, consisting of senior officers representing the whole Empire, has been formed at the War Office to consider the erection of permanent memorials on the battle fields, preferably to divisions or higher formations. It is pointed out that the exploits of smaller units may be recorded on them. The claims from Australia, New Zealand and India must reach Whitehall before September 1st.

GERMANS IN BRITISH CONCESSION IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., March 19.

Replying to Col. Yate in the House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth stated that all Germans had been turned out of the British concession in Shameen, China.

ANCHOR LINE FARES REDUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., March 19.

The Anchor Line announces a reduction of fares to and from India in the same way as the P. and O. and Ellerman lines.

QUEEN. WILHELMINA AT ZEALAND-FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., March 19.

AMSTERDAM.—The Queen visited Zealand-Flanders, to-day and was enthusiastically welcomed. Replying to the address of welcome, the Queen said the population of Zeeland-Flanders would remain Dutch. The statement was received with thunderous applause.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR MALAY STATES.

WHY ORDERS WERE PLACED IN U.S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., March 19.

Replying to Sir R. Cooper in the House of Commons, Mr. Amery stated that an order for twelve locomotives for Malay States had been placed in the United States in January because early delivery was urgently necessary. The American firm had promised delivery in six months whereas, British firms were unable definitely to promise delivery even in November.

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NOTICE.

LADY SCOTT'S PARTY at the Willingdon Sports Club fixed for to-day is unavoidably POSTPONED. 1614

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 20th March, 1919.

THE LAST CHANCE FOR STATESMENSHIP.

The passing of the Black Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council is fraught with grave political consequences in India, and unless some providential act of courageous statesmanship intervenes at the present stage, the people will have to face an ordeal of public duty unprecedented in the history of British Rule in this country. To the loyal subjects of the King, the situation is a challenge of the first magnitude. This is no occasion for exaggeration or excitement, but for calm and resolute action. The responsibility of loyal citizens anxious for the maintenance of law and order is vastly increased by the course of this measure. Hitherto it has been their duty to oppose, in the interests of progress and good government, the growth of a small revolutionary movement in a few isolated areas in some parts of the country. If methods of anarchism and violence are introduced in the Government, it becomes the duty of honest citizens to recognise two manifestations of the same spirit, and fight the revolutionary activities of individuals and at the same time oppose by every moral means the anarchic assumption of power by the Executive itself. The motives of the Government are, its spokesmen impress upon us, honest. That does not alter the wrong of arming itself with power destructive of the rights of the people. The contemplation of violence, howsoever provoked, has to be defeated at the top and at the bottom, and the instinct of civilised citizenship is to hate both. It is this fundamental implication, that there is an added danger, which makes the position of the people one of singular anxiety. Till there is an actual crisis of war or internal insurrection, there is no warrant for a suspension of the constitution in the British Empire: the Rowlatt law would mean the liability of all people to arbitrary arrest and detention—a violation of right which it is the duty of all patriotic men and women to challenge. The Home Member said that the abandonment of the measure would dishearten the officers of Government. The addition of arbitrary power is a heartening attraction no doubt to the Executive, but the people refuse to agree to a forfeiture of their rights—a resolve which defines the issue between the Government and the people.

We have in these columns time and again discussed the dangerous and unconstitutional character of the measure. It is an ordinance of the Government registered after the sham of a legislative procedure, and its moral title to obedience is very little. The Home Member said that it would not be directed against legitimate political agitation, but the test of guilt will primarily cease to be in a court of justice. There was no need for repeated assurances concerning the safety of public life, since the anxiety about it is only part of our general alarm. The use of this violent law against suspects is full of danger and chances of injustice. Even for the suppression of revolutionaries, the measure is illegitimate and tyrannical. Its application begins with "suspicion," and penalties precede the establishment of guilt, even according to its own peculiar and perilous law of evidence. Reckless officials may as usual act without being "disheartened," and if a scandal like the Sindhabala case is exposed, they can remain happy under an exoneration by the phrase "error of judgment." Sir William Vincent said that "it had never been suggested, and he hoped it would never be suggested, that the Government of India were not bound by the authoritative statements made in their behalf in the Council." Morally they are binding but legally *obiter dicta* in the Council do not bind the executors of policy. Authoritative statements in Council about the Press Act have been, it is well-known, broken in practice. What is uttered to the ear is often broken to the heart. It is the experience of the people that the obligations of even Royal Proclamations are often evaded; one Viceroy called the Proclamation of 1858 an impossible document. The people of this country are quite justified in looking to the meaning of the Black Act in its own clauses, rather than in the soothing explanations of the Home Member. The demand for re-publication was refused, while amendments were rejected on the pretext that they disagreed with the Rowlatt Report. But there was inconsistency in the attitude of holy awe about the Report. For illustration, there was a variation from the recommendations of the Committee in deleting the clause about the possession of seditious documents in the first Bill. When it pleased the Government, the Home Member could swear by the Rowlatt Report as some immaculate and unimpugnable document; but when the law was made more drastic the Rowlatt Report was ignored.

Now we have come to the stage of the assent of the Viceroy. In discussing the Grand Committee procedure in the provincial legislative councils, as outlined in the Reform Scheme, the authors speak of the possibility of Government defeat, adding that "no great harm would ensue if Government deferred legislative projects which are opposed by the whole elective element, and for which it cannot secure the support of six out of the seven members," *i.e.*, those whom the Governor himself is to draw from the non-official ranks. The whole country is against the measure. According to the standard set in the Reforms Report, it is reasonable to hope that the unanimity of non-official opposition will be respected by the Viceroy. To abstain from giving the assent for a period, however, will not serve to dispel the danger or reduce alarm in the land. The assent of the Crown is not necessary to the validity of an Act, but the Crown can disallow any Act that has been passed. If the Viceroy merely refrains from giving his assent, the only thing that is needed at any time to start the engine of the law is his signature. For safety a passive postponement will not do, but there should be a positive refusal by the Viceroy or disallowance by the Crown. We hope there is time for justice and wisdom to reassert themselves. The Hon. Mr. Sarma in resigning his membership of the Council said that "it may be the beginning of the end." Let not the Government delude themselves with the notion that all agitations are artificially stimulated and can be artificially suppressed. If blind to the warnings given, the Government choose to hurl the country into a maelstrom of unrest, suffering and agony, the responsibility of the disaster will be theirs.

THE FAMINE SITUATION.

The other day Government issued a Press Note reviewing the famine situation in the Presidency and the various measures of relief that it has taken till now. The situation seems to be growing worse in certain parts of the Presidency and the condition of cattle seems to be the cause of grave anxiety generally in all parts of the Presidency, specially in the Ahmedabad District. The Press Note states that "it has not been found necessary to declare the existence of scarcity or famine in any areas additional to those already notified." In the famine area of the Panch Mahals seven relief works have been started and more persons are coming in to attend those works. The number of persons on relief works has increased during the month to 8,896 from 6,236. As was pointed out by Mr. Yajnik some days back in his letter in our columns concerning administration of relief in the Dohad Taluka, more relief works are needed in this district as it is the most widely and acutely affected area in the Northern Division. But the mills of Government seem to be grinding slowly. In Kaira and Broach test and village works are in progress, but the number of men taking advantage of these works seems to be very small. In Ahmedabad no test works are opened, because, as it is said, they have not been found necessary. In the Central Division the famine area is the Ahmadnagar and the Sirur and Khed Talukas of Poona. Test works have been discontinued in the Ahmednagar District, while 16,800 persons, including dependents, are employed on relief works. In the Poona District the number of persons on famine works has increased from 7,167 to 15,394. The number has thus doubled during a short time and it shows how acute the situation there must be. It is apparent that more relief works are needed in this district. In the scarcity area of this disrict there has been no special development. The same is the case with the scarcity area of the Southern Division, where ordinary employment is found to be sufficient.

The situation as regards the state of cattle is really grave and gloomy and full of great anxiety. In the Ahmedabad District there has been a very high mortality and in the two talukas of Dholka and Modasa alone some 6,000 cattle are reported to have been lost during February. The mortality is extending to plough and milch cattle. The Government must put themselves on the alert and every available straw of grass must be spared for these cattle. Otherwise, such high mortality among cattle, begun so early, if continued will spell the ruin of the greater part of the agricultural stock of the district and next year proper cultivation will be highly obstructed by the shortage of cattle. In the Panch Mahals, also, the fodder situation is becoming more chronic and cattle are reported to be growing weaker and mortality among cattle has begun in the district. In Kaira and Broach the state of the cattle seems to be a little better, but there too the condition of cattle is causing anxiety. The Government say that, so far as Gujerat is concerned, the supply of fodder is entirely a matter of railway transport. We put it to Government why more facilities for the transportation of fodder should not be afforded, when the lives of thousands of cattle, which are the mainstay of agriculture, are in danger? Still harder days for cattle are to come. In the middle of April and May there will be a shortage of water and a greater shortage of fodder. And if grass is available, Government should make the utmost efforts for its transporation. No red-tapeism or unnecessary dilatoriness should be allowed in such a vital matter. We hope, Government are doing all they can to relieve the situation, but in the face of the situation we must urge the necessity of greater promptitude and better organisation. In the Deccan, the position as regards cattle is worse than in Gujerat. In spite of all Government efforts to popularise the use of prickly pear fodder, the condition of cattle is grave and high mortality seems to be inevitable. Some cattle camps are started in that part of the presidency, but all these efforts do not seem to avail much. It is good that concession rates have been sanctioned for the transportation of fodder in certain cases and the forests of the Presidency have been placed at the disposal of cattle owners. In the Dharwar District the grazing fees for non-village cattle have been reduced. We can not understand why they should not be entirely abolished. The food situation is not so bad as the fodder situation. A considerable number of cheap grain shops have been opened both by local authorities and private funds. The takavi grant has been increased from Rs. 54,10,000 to Rs. 62,46,000. Thus the impression that the latest Press Note leaves upon our mind is that the supply of fodder for cattle requires to be more skillfully handled. Facilities for railway transport should be at once afforded and grass in Government stocks should be made available to the people.

Notes of the Day.

An Old Project.

A young man, inclined to incessant lecturing, once told us that whenever he found himself fagged out, his practice was to speak either on Female Education or on the Depressed Classes. Writers in the London papers turn to the Channel Tunnel at moments of mental fatigue and call upon the authorities to do something about it. Now it is stated that the Government have actually decided on undertaking the scheme, the estimated cost being twenty millions sterling. The work is expected to occupy five years, and the British and French railways concerned are preparing plans for the purpose. The idea of linking up France and Britain was increasingly favoured in war-time, and the advantage of rapid transport is now well realised by Britain and France. It was said at the time of trial flights between London and Paris by air, that Britain had ceased to be an island; the organic connection with France by the tunnel will bring Britain in actual contact with the mainland of Europe. Incidentally, the working of the project will mean the employment of thousands of workers,—a great relief to the nation. As an engineering feat, the tunnel will excel the Panama Canal, while in point of strategic and commercial advantage, it will be a unique asset.

Pressure as usual.

We learn from "New India" that the Hon. Justice T. Sadasivier of Madras has publicly stated that he resigned the vice-Chancellorship of the National University under pressure from Government. The National Education Movement is still in its infancy, but a High Court Judge may be trusted to know of its purpose and legality. Lord Pentland's Government has however tabooed it, hoping probably to complete the record of misdeeds for which it has become notorious in India. How the Executive Government could have dared to censure the private and lawful conduct of a Judge of the High Court by "pressure", and possibly persuasion, cannot be easily understood. Strictly speaking, the responsibility of a High Court Judge as a public officer is derived from the order of appointment made by the King, and it is not for the Madras Government to judge of the misconduct of a High Court Judge or influence his course by "pressure". From this egregious attempt at boycotting National Education, it is plain that the bureaucracy is distinctly hostile to the work. The bureaucracy has never done its duty by the people in the matter of education; it will not allow any one else to do it by a new departure. We know the large sacrifice by which the promoters of National Education are organising it, but now they have, we fear, to reckon with the active hostility of high officials.

Dog-in-the-manger Style.

In an article in the "New East" Mr. Sh. Nihal Singh quoted from a secret circular of the Bengal Government discouraging public servants from sending their children to Sir Rabindranath Tagore's school at Bolpur. We cannot imagine under what influence it is that Government is moved to adopt this attitude of sullen aggressiveness against patriotic institutions, whose object is to supplement and improve the work of the Government itself. But it seems that in the matter of education, as in many others, it will neither do its duty nor allow anyone to make up the neglect. Not that we lack in platitudes; for Sir James Meston, when pressed about the inadequacy of the provision for education said that he should like to see "a great national movement" for education and hoped that "some such movement would materialise". The conduct of officials makes it seem that all these aspirations are so much kite-flying, and we cannot afford to waste our time watching the kite, especially when casting our eyes about we actually see officials knocking down the props of our own structure. The National Education Week is coming shortly and we are sure the movement will meet with greater support on account of the melancholy meanness with which "pressure" is exerted against its success.

Abolition in Kathiawar.

There is no effective solution to the drink evil except total prohibition. We are very glad to know that the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has issued a resolution directing the preparation of a scheme to be brought into force on his next birthday for the abolition of a very large majority of liquor shops in his State and eventually for the total extinction of all liquor trade within a fixed period. His Highness is seeking the co-operation of neighbouring States for a general policy of abolition. The States in Kathiawad are small in area and it is well that for the success of the policy there should be united action by all the princes and chiefs. It is to be hoped that they will follow the leadership of the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and agree on total abolition, as piecemeal efforts will, within small areas, be found to be a great hindrance in reform.

Kerosine Oil Famine.

Following on the large number of complaints which have appeared about the shortage of kerosine oil and the exhorbitant prices charged by retail dealers, a Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay. The Standard Oil of New York has been cut off through war and till it is again supplied in the market, we have to get on with what is sold by the Asiatic Petroleum and Burma Oil Companies. There has been a temporary shortage, but the devices by which prices have been raised are contrary to the rates and rules fixed by the Controller. A breach of the rules, it may be by a demand of increased rates, is punishable. We would suggest that some of the correspondents who give us circumstantial accounts of injustice should complain to the Controller so that action may be taken by him and some deterrent sentences passed against unscrupulous profiteering.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency visited the American Mission School for the blind yesterday, afternoon, and afterwards attended a Purdah Party given by Lady Ibrahim Rahimtoola at the Willingdon Sports Club.

Major A. E. B. Wood and Mr. J. B. Kothari have arrived at Government House.

Major A. E. J. Lester, I.M.S., of King George's Hospital, Lucknow, has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy.

CONDITION OF COTTON MARKETS.

PROBLEM OF EXCHANGE VALUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Sugden drew attention to the serious nature of the markets abroad of cotton spinning and weaving trade since the armistice and asked about the possibilities of opening new markets and the solution of exchange values.

Mr. Steel Maitland replied that it was the duty of commercial attachés and trade commissioners to report upon the possibilities of the new extended markets for British goods. The Far Eastern situation was full of anxiety and the despatch of a special mission of investigation was being considered. No report could suggest any general solution of exchange values as the problems differed in various localities. He was not aware that there was any prospect of a shortage of American cotton for Lancashire mills, while the Government had already taken necessary steps to secure Egyptian supplies.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

MILLS AND LOOMS ALL IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 19.

The "Daily Mail" learns from Manchester that owing to the inability of customers to pay the present high charges Lancashire mills and looms are idle, while the world is clamouring for cotton goods.

The President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce estimates that over six million sterling of yarn and cloth have been held back, though badly needed in Holland, Denmark and Scandinavia and urges the removal of restrictions on export to neutral countries.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL FORBES MACBEAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., March 19.

The death is announced of Major-General Forbes MacBean.

MR. JINNAH TO RESIGN.

IF ROWLATT BILL IS MADE LAW.

EXCESS PROFITS BILL PASSED.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah has decided to resign his seat in the Imperial Council if the Viceroy and Secretary of State give their assent to the Rowlatt Bill, which passed through the Imperial Council on Wednesday.

I. D. F. ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 19.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning the Viceroy presiding. Mr. B. N. Sarma who resigned his seat yesterday was absent from the Council.

After interpellations, on the motion of Sir George Lowndes the Termination of Present War Bill was considered and passed.

On the motion of Sir William Vincent the Indian Oaths Act Amendment Bill was considered and passed.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief moved that the Indian Defence Force Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. Mr. Ironside strongly opposed the motion on behalf of the commercial community and maintained that no necessity existed.

STOCKS OF FOOD GRAINS.

At the question time to-day Sir Claude Hill replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question in reference to the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta's speech regarding the big stocks of rice, gram and wheat, said the attention of the Government has been drawn to Mr. Mehta's speech. Enquiries have been rendered difficult by the Hon. Mr. Mehta's unwillingness to disclose the names of his informants and his inability to state the names of the merchants said to be in possession of the alleged stocks. Careful enquiries, however, have been made, but have failed to disclose the existence of any considerable stocks withheld from export.

DELHI March 19.

H. H. the Commander-in-Chief, replying to Mr. Ironside ,said so far the objections of the speaker were that there should be further reduction in the next twelve months' time. The Relief of men from military service was not proceeding as rapidly as it should. Government was sympathetic and they would consider the question of further reduction. He would be glad to discuss the whole question with Mr. Ironside.

He moved that the bill as amended be passed. The motion was agreed to.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL PASSED.

On the motion of Mr. Patel the Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment bill was taken into consideration and passed. Sir George Lowndes congratulated Mr. Patel on brining forward this very useful measure.

EXCESS PROFITS BILL.

Sir James Meston moved that the Select Committee's report on the Excess Profits Duties Bill be taken into consideration. He explained the changes made in the Select Committee.

DELHI, March 19.

In moving that the Select Committee's report on the Excess Profits Duties Bill be taken into consideration, Sir James Meston said:—

My lord, this Bill aims at securing a net sum of approximately £6 millions to pay a part of the contribution, which this Council decided to make to the cost of the war in September last. It followed in its original form the lines of a similar, but a much more drastic measure now in force in England. In its passage through the Select Committee, it has been materially modified in several important details and in numerous points of mechanism, although the main structure of the law remains as it was accepted by the Council upon its introduction. I shall first describe the broad lines upon which the amendments of the Select Committee are based and then touch upon the detailed changes of major importance and in the course of the narrative, I shall have to indicate certain matters of policy and procedure, which we undertake to observe in the administration of the act, although we have not found it necessary to include those matters in the body of the law. The purpose of the Bill is to obtain for the Government a one-half share in the profits which accrued during 1918, or its neighbourhood, in excess of the profits of a more normal period. The main issue for decision, therefore, has been the ascertainment of the typical profits today and of the more normal profits, with which they have to be compared. We have thus to determine with equity two different periods, one of which is the accounting period for the profits of to-day and the other of which is the standard period for the profits of a less abnormal character. It was upon getting a fair definition of these two particular periods that most of our work in the Select Committee was concentrated. If this tax had been imposed earlier, or if it were likely to remain in force for a prolonged period, the precise ascertainment of those two periods would have been attended with less difficulty, for the simple reason that inequalities in one year would have been capable of correction in the next. In our circumstances, however, the greatest care was obviously necessary in arriving at a basis of comparison, which would be fair, not only to trade and commerce generally, but would also reduce, as far as possible, the number of hard and exceptional cases, for which special treatment could equitably be claimed from our assessing officers.

SYSTEM OF ASSESSMENT.

To any one, who has studied the fluctuations of commercial activity in different parts of India, it will at once be obvious that a system of assessment, which may be fair to one great industry, would probably hit its neighbour very hard, and the only remedy, which we could devise for this state of affairs—the only expedient, which we could invent to secure a relatively parallel treatment to classes of business of which the conditions vary, both year to year—was a high degree of elasticity in defining the period upon which we are to assess. Even here, there was a danger, for if the choice of the period is too elastic, it would also certainly be found one class of business would be able to secure for itself a method of assessment, which would not only suit it better than any of the other options, but would also enable it to get off with the payment of a smaller per centage of the return, as compared with the incidence of the tax, under any available option upon some other neighbouring class of business. The jute and cotton trades are prominent illustrations. To take one year, or set of years, for cotton would probably hit it much harder than an assessment upon the same basis, would hit the jute trade, and yet to offer both trades the same variety of options, might probably result in jute securing a method of assessment, which is much more favourable to it than any of the alternative methods would be to cotton. In these circumstances the Select Committee was naturally guided to a large extent by the advice of its commercial members and, more particularly of those gentlemen who represent the main staple trades of Calcutta and Bombay. That advice was freely placed at our disposal and on behalf of the Select Committee and I should like to say of the Council also, I wish to express our sincere indebtedness to the invaluable assistance, which we have received in this and every other detail of the Bill from Mr. Hogg and Mr. Ironside. It is a matter of congratulation that in all the essential features of the Bill we have been able to arrive at provisions, which they accept as broadly fair and equitable, for the Council will observe that in the short minute of Dissent attached by four of the commercial members, no objection is taken to any important point of principle.

ACCOUNTING PERIOD.

Let me now turn from the general to the concrete. The first question of importance to be decided was the year for which we should accept the accounts of businesses, which are being assessed to the duty. The Bill, originally provided that the accounting period, as it is called, should be the business year of the company, or firm, up to the end of March 1919, or to such other date in the course of the last twelve months, as was the end of the company's company's usual business year. To this arrangement very considerable objection was taken. It was pointed out, in particular, that a company which closed its books last June might be returning a much larger scale of profits than a company which closed its accounts in March. The former had 12 uninterrupted months of war prosperity while the latter showed five or six months of comparative reaction, since the armistice in November last. This, of course, is not the only type of inequality, which results (and we were satisfied that inequality does result) from the rigidity of our original clause.

VALUATION OF STOCK.

It has also been taken as a serious objection to our original clause that the valuation of stocks outstanding on the books of companies, which closed several months ago, may probably have been very much higher than subsequent circumstances showed to be reasonable. It was pressed upon us that, if we assess upon the valuation of stocks, which appears in the accounts of several months ago, we ought in fairness to allow for depreciation that has occurred since, and the argument was pressed to the point that we ought to make the valuation an open question for some considerable period, in order to correct it, by the prices at which the stocks are ultimately disposed of. To meet these and similar difficulties a number of suggestions were made. From Cawnpore there came a proposal that we should fix the year 1919 as the accounting period. From Bombay, it was suggested that we should take the average of the five years since 1914. These proposals were open to the objection of the exaggerated degree of retrospective effect which we would be giving to the measure. In the end we determined to accept a suggestion of Mr. Ironside and this now forms the accounting period as defined in clause 2 of the Bill. It has to be read with the provisions of clause 5 (b) and looks a little complicated. All that it means, however, is this:—If the accounts of a business are not closed in the ordinary course at the end of March, the business will have the option of taking its ordinary account year and of adding to that, the whole of the transactions from the end of the year up to the 31st of this month. if the period which is thus handled consists of 15 months, as it would. If the company closes in December, we take twelve-fifteenths of the profits of the total period. If the company closed in July and exercised the option of running on to March, we take twelve-twentieth of the aggregate profits of the whole period and so on. The business has thus the option of standing by its own regular year, or of adding to that year the subsequent months up to the end of March 1915, and thus getting the benefit, in many cases, of a period of slacker trade and diminishing values. We believe that this will allow of an equitable assessment and should relieve materially the number of relatively hard cases. It would also permit the concerns, which wish to take advantage of the option, to have a proper stock-taking at reasonable prices at the end of the current month upon a data which can be easily checked and justified.

STANDARD PERIOD.

The next cardinal feature in the Bill is the determination of the standard period, with the profits of which, the profits of to-day have to be compared. Our original proposal was to take the average profits of four specified years, two immediately before the war and the other two immediately after its declaration. These years were chosen in all good faith and as we believed, in the interests of the assessee, the idea was to base the standard profits on a period, which would not be altogether a period of low profits, but would include also some years of higher returns and, it was hoped, that we should thus keep the excess of the current year over the standard within as moderate limits as possible. Our attempt to ensure moderation, however, has not been an unalloyed success, apparently with some businesses the profits assessed in the year 1916, would have been earned in a twelve month, which included the date of the outbreak of war, and all the unsettlement which immediately followed that event. Other trades appear to have done better in the years before the war than in the two years after the war started. Others again had one bad year out of the four, which we had selected, had not been assessed to income tax in that particular year and consequently were forced under the only alternative open in the original draft—to have their standard profits assumed as being ten per cent. on their capital. In order to meet these and other hardships, we have after elaborate discussion provided for a wide range of options, which are displayed in the new clause 6.

OPTIONAL STANDARDS.

As the Bill now stands a business may claim to have its standard profits calculated at ten per cent. on its capital if that suits it best. If its profits were low before the war, it can claim that the average on which it paid income tax in 1913 and 1914, be taken as the standard. If it prefers the standard we originally sugested it can abide by the income tax assessment made in 1912 and 1914 and in two out of the three years, 1915, 1916 and 1917. These are broadly the options among which an assessee may chose, that which makes his assesment the easiest for him. But having made his choice if he still feels that he has a hard case, he may, when sending in his return—but not later—apply to the Collector for special treatment on a large variety of grounds enumerated in clause 7. To the hard cases, which were originally set out there, we have added several others. We provide, for example, for obsolescence and the heavy cost of any replacements that may be necessary in the accounting period. We allow also for the not infrequent case of one company deriving income from the shares in another company, which has paid excess profits duty already, either in India, or in England. A general recipe for hard cases will also be able in the prescription, which allows the ordinary rate of ten per cent. on capital for the calculation of standard profits to be raised in the case of special businesses.

SYSTEM OF APPEAL.

Finally there is an elaborate system of appeal for the assessees, who are discontented with the finding of the Collector. They may go in the first instance to the chief revenue authority of the province. From him they may claim either that he should hear their appeal, or that he should refer it to a board of referees. If they elect the later alternative, a board will be constituted of either 3 or 4 members, according to the importance of the case and in either event, not less than two of the members will be non-officials with adequate business experience, though not necessarily, as was apprehended in some quarters from the wording of our original draft, trade rivals. One other provision for hard cases is embodied in a new clause 9 which permits the Government of India to appoint a board of special references to advise it upon any particular class of business, upon which it is alleged that the ordinary provisions of the law would press severely. Among such cases, we contemplate that the new businesses might be dealt with as well as the controlled businesses. The treatment of latter would obviously very according to the nature of the control; for example, it might be complete control, or only a limited control, extending to some fixation of prices. In these and all other cases of alleged hardship, instructions will be issued that the boards of referees, should form their decisions, in accord, as far as possible, with the general principles of the law and regulations obtaining in the United Kingdom. On these points we anticipate that we shall receive help and advice of special value from Mr. Watkins, who is expected to arrive in India in the current month.

SUPER TAX AND EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

In introducing the Bill I promised that no assessee would be made liable to both Super Tax and Excess Profits Duty on the profits of the same business and that income tax would not be levied upon that share of his profits which is commandeered by the Government. Effect to that promise has been given in clauses 19 and 20 of the Bill. In their note of dissent four of my colleagues in the Select Committee have expressed regret that the opportunity is not taken to abolish the Super Tax altogether in its application to companies or firms. I explained when introducing the Bill that we are not proud of the Super Tax as at present worked and that we hope to reconstruct on a more satisfactory basis, our taxation upon incomes as soon as the Excess Profits Duty ceases to be levied. Until then it would hardly be practicable to abolish the Super Tax in the partial manner now proposed, and, I am afraid, that such a measure would be resented by the companies which come under the operation of this Bill. It would mean relief to their neighbours who are domiciled in the United Kingdom at a time when they themselves are becoming amendable to this higher duty. It would also have the effect of enabling the British Treasury to assess the Indian companies domiciled in England at a higher rate of profits, and it will thus in effect mean some transfer of our legitimate revenue from India to England. I am sure that the hon. members who signed the minute of dissent will realise the difficulties which the Government feel in regard to their proposition.

WHAT IS MEANT BY "PROFITS ASSESSED."

I think, my Lord, that I have now dealt, though in a somewhat popular and non-technical manner, with the outstanding features of the Bill as amended in the Select Committee. I turn now to a few matters of detail of a minor importance in regard to which a word of explanation seems necessary. I have been asked to explain what is meant by the term 'person' wherever it occurs in the Bill. It is used in its legal sense as defined in the General Clauses Act and covers a company, firm, or business assets under this Act.

WHAT IS MEANT "PROFITS ASSESSED."

I have also been asked to make clear what is meant by the profits assessed in a particular year, say, 1918, in the standard period. The expression refers to the assessment made in the financial year beginning in this particular case on the 1st of April, 1918, and that assessment would under the old Income Tax Act mean the assessment upon the income of the previous year. This explanation, of course, does not apply to the accounting period which is assessed under the terms of the new Income Tax Act. All this was clearly explained in a press communique last December. Questions have been asked as to the meaning of the words in the latter half of clause 7 (C). The intention here was to allow for elasticity in the case, for example, of a company which closes its accounts in June and would thus be assessed in 1916 for the year stretching from the 1st July 1914, to the 30th June 1915, and covering a period of disturbed trade conditions. In clause 7 (C) the exceptional depreciation of assets will not exclude the specially considerate treatment of securities if they form the assets employed in the business.

FOREIGN FIRMS AND EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

We were pressed in regard to our intentions about the foreign firms and I readily accept the high desirability of bringing them into our net. This point has been specially impressed upon our Income-Tax authorities and we trust that they will be required to pay their fair share of the duty which is now being imposed. In clause 13 the question has been raised as to the nature of the instalments in which the tax will be levied. We have undertaken to issue general executive instructions on this subject with three objects; first, that a reasonable time should be given for the payment; second, that the instalments should be as uniform as is practicable throughout India; and third, that the payment should be made in full by the 31st of March, 1920.

PUBLICATION OF RULES FOR CRITICISM.

Coming to clause 18, we have been pressed to publish for previous criticism any rules that may be made under the Act so far as is practicable. We shall endeavour to publish any draft of the rules which are not of an urgent character or, if that is preferred, to submit them to the criticism of commercial bodies in the more important centres. Rules, however, will often have to be made to meet emergencies, and we find ourselves unable to accept the suggestion that previous publication should be prescribed in the Act.

WAR BONDS IN PAYMENT OF THE TAX.

Another matter which has met with considerable attention is a proposal that we should accept war bonds in payment of the tax. Whether we shall be in a position or not to comply with this suggestion, depends entirely upon the general financial results of the year. If our ordinary revenues should turn out to be substantially in excess of our estimate, I should be very glad indeed to take the opportunity of retaining the bonds that may be offered to us in payment of the Excess Profits Duty. But it is quite impossible to make any promise in the matter at this stage.

There is no other question of general importance which seems to require special mention at this stage. The Bill as revised contains a number of minor amendments and improvements which will no doubt be appreciated by the assessees who have to study its provisions. I do not know however that the Council would be greatly interested in any exposition of them in detail and I accordingly move that the report may now be taken into consideration.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said he had already fully explained the views of the commercial community against the principles of the Bill. Many modifications were suggested in the Select Committee and he thanked Sir James Meston for accepting some of the most important of them.

SIR DINSHAW WATCHA.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said he was glad that the panic created by the selfish gamblers had been set at rest. He heard a good deal to the effect that Bombay was going to be mined, but so far that was not the case. He hoped the Bill would be accepted by the public.

MR. IRONSIDE.

Mr. Ironside, who followed, expressed his disappointment at the non-disappearance of the Super-Tax from the Statute Book. He was strongly in favour of Mr. Hogg's proposal regarding the English firms, who paid the British Income-Tax, being absolved from payment of the Super-Tax. It was, he observed, only a question of fairness. He pleaded for a similar treatment for those who paid the Super-Tax as was accorded to the payers of the Excess Profits Tax. He urged very strongly for an improvement of the machinery for collection. In conclusion, he said it had been no pleasure to him to support the Bill which, he knew, would affect the commercial community seriously. He had gone into the question very fully and had accepted it as the best of a bad job and he took this opportunity of stating that the best had been made of a bad job by the Finance Member and with him he also wished to associate the name of Sir George Lowndes.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S REPLY.

Sir James Meston in replying to the debate said, with regard to the Super Tax, what they intended to do was to have a complete review and rearrange their system of taxation of incomes. He was afraid he could not bind the Government in stating that this Bill would not be re-enacted next year. It was impossible for the Government to make a definite promise. It would be a very unprecedented and a very dangerous proceeding on the part of the Government that they should bind themselves with regard to a programme of future taxation. But he did hope that next year they would be able to put the whole of the third levy on income on a more equitable, more consistent, more logical basis than at present. His gratitude was due to Sir Dinshaw Wacha for the blessings he had accorded to the Bill and these blessings had a special weight when they came from a veteran authority. He also thanked the hon. member for his wishes for the success of the future loan. He assured Sir Dinshaw that the rules to be framed under this Bill would be translated in those vernacular languages in which the Gazettes of Bombay and Benga. were published.

The motion to consider the Select Committee report on the Excess Profits Duties Bill was put and agreed to.

AMENDMENTS TO EXCESS PROFITS BILL

After the Council had agreed to the motion that the Select Committee's report on the Excess Profits Bill be considered, Mr. Howard moved an amendment to add the definition of the "Chief Revenue Authority" in clause 2. The motion was accepted.

REDUCTION IN PERCENTAGE.

Rai Sita Nath Ray moved an amendment in clause 4 reducing the percentage of the tax from 50 to 33 per cent. and raise the taxable limit from 35 to 50 thousand and urged his amendment in view of the larger yield expected from the new taxation. He also suggested that the fixing of the percentage might be left to the Government of India.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis supported the amendment and said both he and Rai Sita Nata Ray suggested these changes in the Select Committee, but were negatived.

Maharaja of Cossimbazar also supported the amendment.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy thought it was an objectionable method and suggested that the Council might accept Mr. Hogg's amendment.

Sir James Meston pointed their estimate at 50 per cent. gave six million and at 33 per ent. totalled 4 million and hence his inability to accept his first part of the amendment. As regards the second part he saw no great hardship involved by the limit and was unable to accept it. The amendment was negatived.

REFUND OF EXCESS COLLECTION.

Mr. Hogg in moving his amendment regarding the refund to the tax payers in case the total tax collected exceeded eleven crores said he admitted the amendment was of an unusual character. So was the tax itself The tax was unusual and was levied under special circumstances to meet a special war expenditure. Therefore he did not think that the proposal was unusual was an argument to rule the proposal out. The reply that the Finance Member gave to Mr. Sita Nath Ray's amendment gave him great hopes that the Finance Member intended to accept the amendment. He gathered from the Finance Member's remarks in introducing the Budget that he would have been glad to raduce the percentage if his estimates had enabled him to do so. That brought them to the question whether whether the estimates were correct. It was generally thought that the Finance Member's estimate was on conservative lines. He had received advices from gentlemen of great experience in Bombay which practically doubled the Finance Member's estimate. To remove the difficulty that would arise with regard to reduction in the percentage under those circumstances he had moved this amendment.

Mr. Sastri said he wished to be enlightened on a question of principle. Did not the amendment amount to a measure for the remission of a taxation? He asked if one of their taxes did not yield the amount estimated, would it not be proper that an excess amount under this head should be allowed to make up the deficit.

Mr. Ironside supported Mr. Hogg's amendment. With reference to Mr. Sastri's remarks he pointed out the tax as a special one imposed for a special and definite purpose and required special provisions for its enactment. Therefore people who paid should be protected from paying more than was absolutely necessary.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Dinshaw Wacha further supported the amendment.

Sir James Meston in reply said if the amendment was accepted it would create an embarrassing precedent. He, however, asserted the Government were in earnest in their desire not to take more than six millions and he further undertook that if the amount collected would be in excess, he would consider the whole position again later in the year.

Mr. Hogg, in view of this assurance, withdrew his amendment.

On the motion of Mr. Howard, the Council passed without diecussion three amendments which he said were consequential on the amendments made in the Select Committee.

The Government then accepted the amendment moved by Mr. Hogg to make by the addition of certain words the meaning of clause 18 (2) (c) clear.

Sir George Lowndes then called attention to certain drafting amendments made in the Bill.

Sir James Meston moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

Mr. Hogg took this opportunity of associating himself with the remarks of Mr. Ironside in thanking the Finance and Law Members for the great patience and consideration shown to them in the Select Committee.

The Bill was then passed.

BILL TO SUPPLEMENT PUNJAB COURTS ACT.

Sir George Lowndes next moved for leave to introduce the Bill to supplement the Punjab Courts Act, 1918. He said coming events threw their shadow before and they all hoped the Punjab High Court would soon replace the Chief Court. The necessary local legislation had been undertaken by the Punjab Council, but it was necessary for this Council to legislate in order to remove the restriction on the High Court to deal with the work pending in the Chief Court. He added that he had received this morning an unauthenticated copy of a memorial submitted to H. E. the Viceroy asking that the provisions [illegible] Court in Delhi should be inc[illegible] Bill. This, he said, was i[illegible] sure the members would [illegible] gratulating their friend[illegible] the near realisation of suc[illegible] p in the civic life of the[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] Government for establish[illegible] in the Punjab which was [illegible] lic opinion. Leave was g[illegible] es of business being

page 8.)

"THE BEGINNING OF THE END."

Mr. Sarma resigns membership of Imperial Legislative Council.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 18.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma in resigning wrote as follows to the Viceroy:—

"The passing of the Rowlatt Bill in its present form, at a time of peace, is a dangerous violation of the fundamental principles of jurisprudence and constitutes a grave menace to the liberty of the subject, and perhaps marks the beginning of the end. It is with deep regret, therefore, that I beg to tender my resignation of membership of the Indian Legislative Council and beg that it may be accepted.

Ever and truly loyal,
I beg to remain,
Sir,
your most obedient servant.
(Sd.) B. N. SARMA."

Mr. Sarma leaves Delhi almost immediately.

MR. JINNAH TO RESIGN.

(Continued from page 7.)

suspended the Bill was taken into consideration and passed.

The Council rose at 2-30 p.m., and adjourned till Friday morning when the last meeting of the current session will be held.

DEBATE ON ROWLATT BILL.

MR. SASTRI.

On the Council reassembling after lunch, on Tuesday, Mr. Sastri continued the debate on the motion that the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Bill be passed and said whatever this Bill did, it did not yet forbid a man to cry when he was heard, and when they laid their last complaints he wished his Excellency would not exercise his privileges very rigorously and rule them out of order when they exceeded certain bounds, and he would try as far as he could to be brief and at the same time to the point. In the first place he wished to acknowledge heartily that both in the Select Committee and in the Council, members of Government who had taken part in this measure had shown their (Indian) points of view great consideration and courtesy; but, that having been done, he must say that the best part of their wishes still remained a mere wish and the measure had run its pre-ordained course. They had been accused of exaggerating the harmful effects of the Bill. He begged leave to say that as the Bill came to them originally they were fully justified in expressing alarm that was felt abroad and it was only in the Select Committee when they persuaded members of Government to put in the preamble and in the various sections some words clearly indicating the scope of the measure, the claim of the Home Member came partially to be fulfilled. He said "partially" with regret. Let them examine one or two points. When they were considering the measure the other day it was conceded that the investigating authority should be under an obligation to record the express finding on the question that the scheduled offence was really committed in connection anarchical or revolutionary movement. They asked that a similar provision should be made in part one, but there Government were unmoved. By resisting that demand and by their refusal to take away Sections 124A and 153A from the schedule, he thought that Government had still laid themselves open to the criticism that the measure they were about to pass, whatever the intentions of Government might be, might at times be used to deal with ordinary political offences. On this point it seemed to him it was fully open to Government, without violating the fundamental principles underlying the Bill, to meet them and he regretted Government found themselves unable to do so. The history of legislation showed that when contentious bills came to be shaped the air was full of prognostication of catastrophe from those who opposed those bills, while those who defended them were equally full of promises of the millennium to come. The after-events showed that neither the prognostications nor the promises came fully true. He hoped this measure would not fulfil at all events all the prognostications given expression to here. No one would rejoice more than himself in that case.

Continuing, Mr. Sastri said they felt very strongly that the Bill was not now necessary, that it was not now emergent, and that it was inopportune, and they believed in the strength of their belief that this could not be unknown to Government. If it was necessary for the peace of Bengal and, therefore, for the peace of other provinces, it was open to Government with the knowledge they had to come with a measure conferring on them power to continue in custody the people they already held and to confine the people who were still at large against whom they possessed evidence. But instead, a general measure causing the widest alarm was brought before them. Why was there this anxiety on the part of Government when there was no special emergent need? It was just as well, speaking solemnly at this last hour, that he should mention one or two things he had often heard.

POWERS TO DEAL WITH MOSLEM DISCONTENT.

After referring to a paragraph in the London "Times", he said another cause which was put forward was that it was just as well that Government were armed with this power before peace was signed and the fate of Turkish Empire filled the hearts of the Mahomedan community with dangerous discontent. Other people had said when the report of Parliament on reforms came out political discontent might take forms which might not be grappled with successfully unless Government had extraordinary powers. A little while ago his friend Babu Surendranath Banerjea made an appeal to European members of the Council and to the European community generally and if he refrained from repeating the appeal, it was not because he did not believe in it but because he wished for one moment to appeal to his friends on somewhat lower grounds. He asked them to remember this Bill of downright coercion was not going to apply to them at all unless some one member of their community out of his excessive zeal for love of liberty chose to cast his lot with the fortunes of downtrodden people of India. So secured were they from the evil effects of this measure that it was proper for him to appeal to them for their sympathy and chivalry, if not for their support. If they could not support them they should at least refrain from casting any insinuations as to their loyalty, to refrain from saying to Indians who opposed this measure [illegible] they were showing incapacity to go[illegible]d that they were exhibiting [illegible]y with anarchists.

Mr. Se[illegible] to a paragraph in the n[illegible]ropean Association which h[illegible] foul libel on the characte[illegible]hose who opposed this Bill[illegible]ns in India were alarmed at the coming changes as they dreaded that the Criminals of India might attack their strongholds. This was another of the reasons suggested to provide in the great armoury of Government this Bill in advance of its time. In a few moments the Bill would be law, but it did not end there. They had still the aftermath—consequences of the law, consequences to Government no less than to them.

MR. SUKUL.

Mr. Shukul said he fully realised the responsibilityof his position as a representative of the zemindars and considered it to be his duty to oppose the motion. The Bill was subversive of all principles of English law. The unfortunate attitude of the official members had made the people think that the Bill was a settled fact and had been a great disappointment to the people. Non-official members had asked for the rejection of the Bill, and for its publication, and had urged amendments without avail. Protest meetings had been held and passive resistance advocated by Mr. Gandhi. The verdict of the country condemned the measure. He read out an appeal from the non-official members of the C. P. Council and entered his emphatic protest against the Bill.

At this stage, at about four o'clock, Admiral Lord Jellicoe came and sat in the Viceregal gallery.

MR. HOGG.

Mr. M. N. Hogg, speaking on Sir Wjlliam Vincent's motion said when the Bill was first introduced he voted for Mr. Banerjea's amendment not because he thought it was an ideal solution but because he thought Government should make one more effort to secure the support of Mr. Banerjea and his friends. That effort had been made and considerable and important modifications had been made in the Bill and he regretted that Government's efforts to secure that support had not been successful. When the Bill returned from the Select Committee and Mr. Banerjea moved his amendment he listened carefully to the speeches but he could hear nothing in the nature of a promise that if amendments were carried they would in the September meeting support the Bill. No undertaking was given that during the interval they would endeavour to educate public opinion. That being so, he could not see what was to be gained by postponing the measure. He supported the measure because he was satisfied that special measures were necessary to cope with anarchical and revolutionary crime, because he was satisfied that no law-abiding citizen, whatever his political views, had anything to fear from this measure.

Referring to Mr. Sastri's observation about a paragraph in the representation of the European Association, he said he had not read that representation and, therefore, could not say how far it represented his views, but he wished to point out that the paragraph said among those who opposed the Bill there might be some who sympathised with anarchists. Mr. Sastri had complained of misrepresentation in this respect, but misrepresentation could be more gross than the one made by the Hon. member. He saw no connection between the coming political changes and the passing of this measure, which was designed to deal with men addicted to anarchical crimes, designed to protect the youth of India from their insidious doctrines and teachings.

SIR V. LOVETT.

Sir Verney Lovett, speaking on the Rowlatt Bill, said with regard to the fear expressed about the danger that the active operation of the Bill would bring, he wished to point out that the tribunals by which the accused persons in certain contingencies would be tried would be tribunals of the highest strength and authority. In considering the danger likely to arise in the case of internees, it was necessary to bear in mind that of 806 persons interned by the Government of Bengal after, careful investigation only six were recommended for release and under the provisions of the bill non-officials would be members of the investigating authority. He emphasised that particular precautions had been taken to prevent any mistakes occurring in the operation. The Act would not be brought in operation except for the gravest reasons. As an administrator of some experience he would say that should the need be imperative it would be unwelcome in the extreme. The Anxiety and fears of the Hon. Members, he said, were unjustified by the facts or by the probabilities.

NO ATTACK ON INDIAN LOYALTY.

Sir Verney then replied at great length to some arguments to show that the loyalty of India had not been attacked and emphasised that the object of the Bill was to save loyal Indians from predatory criminal operations of a section of their fellow countrymen. He reiterated and emphasised his assertion that never would the British Government nor the British people tolerate the existence of revolutionary outrages in any part of the country and would take drastic measures to prevent it. He had not much experience of Ireland, but when he visited that country he did not observe similarity of conditions.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Malaviya speaking on the Rowlatt Bill said they (non-officials) recognised that Government must feel as if they had made all possible concessions in regard to the Bill though the speaker and others thought otherwise. He said it was a matter of satisfaction that the Bill was limited to three years. Some other useful amendments had also been made, but they did not at all touch the principles of the Bill. They did not quarrel with the statements contained in Rowlatt Report. Their difference was with regard to the recommendations. Proceeding, Pandit Malaviya said no English official could be more desirous than they were for the disappearance of anarchical crimes. Some of their finest young men had been drawn into revolutionary paths, and on a matter of that kind the Pandit maintained that no Englishman could be more anxious than an Indian. They were all agreed that revolutionary crime had to be combated. The only difference lay in the method to be followed and they insisted on judicial trial. Sir William Vincent had sermonised to them to do their duty courageously and realise their responsibility. The speaker then referred to the non-official support that was accorded to the Defence of India Bill. They were now happily in sight of peace and did not desire to see the installation of Prussian militarism in some other way.

STONE INSTEAD OF BREAD.

The Pandit, proceeding, referred to India's help in the war and said nobody could say that India had not done its duty in war. It gave rise to a feeling that Indians must be treated better in future and their hopes were of a high order. After explaining the advent of the Reform Scheme, the Pandit drew attention to the resolutions passed at the Bombay Special Congress for a declaration of rights of liberty, removal of the Defence of India Act, Regulation 3 of 1818, the Press Act, etc., and said that clearly showed hat they (Indians) had hoped for substantial reforms, but when they asked for bread they were now getting stone. They asked for the abolition of various repressive measures, but the Government of India had suddenly, before peace was signed, introduced a Bill which he characterised as a compendium of repressive measures. The speaker next dwelt at length on the conclusions of the Rowlatt Report on which Government had based their legislation. He maintained that the report was not a complete statement and did not take notice of the circumstances in Bengal and quoted extracts from various statements in support of his contention.

While engaged in that task the President enquired of the speaker if he was speaking on Sir William Vincent's motion or on Mr. Patel's amendment or making a joint speech. If he was speaking merely on Mr. Patel's amendment, the Viceroy said he would have to rule him out of order.

Pandit Malaviya said he was speaking on Sir William Vincent's motion and the amendment was not in his mind at all.

The President asked him to proceed.

It was quarter to five and the Pandit said he had no objection if members wanted to rise for a few minutes.

The Viceroy said that was not necessary and added that every member could leave whenever he liked.

The Pandit then proceeded and went on to show it was petty repressive measures in the past, especially after the partition of Bengal, that had given rise to the revolutionary movement. If Government relied again on repression that would not stand them in good stead always. Dealing with the Bill, they opposed it because it was wrong in procedure and substance and excessively and unnecessarily drastic. Local Governments had abused similar powers given under Defence of India Act etc., and they might abuse the power under the present Bill in time of excitement.

In conclusion, the Pandit said Government had the power, but it was not wise for them to disregard the feeling of those over whom Providence had called them to rule.

Pandit Malaviya spoke for one hour and twenty minutes.

MR. SARMA.

Mr. Sarma said that it was not a time for anger. It was a time of sadness. He asked the Government to consider if every non-official member, all ex-Judges, and all loyal men were so foolish as to advise Government to commit a blunder. Why had they all agreed to protest against this legislation? The Rowlatt Committee said there was a revolutionary movement and the ordinary legal machinery had broken down. He declined to accept their conclusion. He could not allow Government at a time of peace to say that without extraordinary powers they could not cope with an ordinary situation. The opposition of non-official members to this Bill rested on the fundamental principle. If they were convinced of the necessity of the Bill, they would have loyally co-operated with Government, but he considered it unnecessary.

SIR W. VINCENT'S FINAL JUSTIFICATION

Sir William Vincent, in winding up the debate, said he would not deal with all the points that were raised, as they had been fully discussed, but there were one or two matters to which he would like to draw attention It had been suggested that the Government was wrong in acting against the wishes of non-official members of the Council. The argument had been put higher than this on one occasion, when it was suggested that Government showed callous disregard of the members of this Council and took pride in flouting their opinion. He would say there was absolutely no foundation for that suggestion. They no more enjoyed to be the target of a certain virulent section of the press and he asked the Council to believe that what they did was from the conviction that the measures they proposed were really necessary. Then it had been suggested by Mr. Sastri that this bill was not being passed for its ostensible purpose, but it was a weapon for the use of the officials against the Indian soldiers who had returned from the war, against the Indian Musalman who might be distressed at the fate of Turkey, to crush political despondency which might arise out of the unsatisfactory result of the Reform Proposals in Parliament and it had been finally suggested that it might be a measure to enable the executive to crush political agitation when the new Councils came into existence. He emphasised that there was no foundation whatever for any of these suggestions. They had no Machiavellian plot against the Indian soldier who had done his part so well, nor against the Mahomedans, the great majority of whom had done so well, nor had they a plot to thwart the Reforms. The reason for the bill had been put down quite honestly in the statement of objects and reasons and were based on the report of the Rowlatt Committee.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' ATTITUDE.

Continuing, Sir William said, he still maintained that if Government could secure the cooperation of the educated people it would be a great asset. It was really due to want of public spirit and want of moral courage on the part of many in Bengal that many of the criminals were undetected and many not convicted. The Hon. Pandit Malaviya had said that the bill would cast a slur on India's loyalty. He had explained that was not so, but he would point out that those who were most clamant had not done what they claimed. He maintained that the Hon. Pandit had opposed the passing of the Defence Act. Then, what was his attitude regarding the gift of £100 millions? He believed the Hon. member had put in a resolution against it which he had withdrawn after making a fighting speech because he could secure no support. Then, again, what was his attitude on the £45 millions loan? With regard to Dr. Sapru's remarks, Sir William observed there had been a change in the attitude of the Hon. member since the resolution of Mr. Khaparde was discussed in the Council. In this respect, he said, he had some cause for complaint for the remarks of the Hon. members. Then the Government did not expect a steady rock of opposition of this kind.

THREAT OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

Turning to a much more serious question, namely passive resistance Sir William said, while speaking on this matter he wished to thank those Hon members who had issued a manifesto against it, because he believed this movement had great potentialities of evil in India and it was a matter of credit to the Hon. members that they had done so in spite of the fact that they did not approve of the provisions of the bill. It was matter of great regret to Government that a man of Mr. Gandhi's selfless character should have embarked on this movement. They could only hope it will not materialise. Mr. Gandhi might exercise great self-restraint in action, but there would be other young hot-headed men who might be led into violence which could not but end in disaster, and yielding to this threat, however, would be tantamount to complete abolition of authority of the the Governor General-in-Council. Concluding his remarks, Sir William said the conscience of Government in this matter was quite clear. They were doing what they honestly thought was right. They had provided safeguards, as far as they could, to prevent injustice being done. The only regret was he had failed to convince the Hon. members of the absolute necessity of the Bill.

BILL PASSED.

His Excellency was then putting the question to the vote of the Council, when Mr. Patel raised a point of order, saying that under Rule 33 of the Bill it could not be passed that day as amendments to that Bill had been made that morning.

His Excellency said he had carefully considered this point. The amendments which were moved were designed to carry out the wishes of the Council and were all in the direction of arguments advanced by the Hon. member. He did not think any surprise was sprung on the Council by those amendments which he had allowed in the morning.

Mr. Patel:—Do I understand your Excellency suspends the rules?

His Excellency:—Yes, I do.

The question was put to the Council and the motion to pass the Bill into law was, on division, passed by 35 votes against 20.

The Council then adjourned till tomorrow.

THE VOTING.

DELHI, March 19.

The following is the result of the division on the final motion that the Rowlatt Bill be passed. Those who voted for the motion were:—

FOR.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief Sir Claude Hill. Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir George Lowndes, Sir Thomas Holland, Sir William Vincent, Sir James Meston, Sir Arthur Anderson, Mr. W. A. Ironside, Sir Verney Lovett, Mr. H. F. Howard, Sir James Duboulay, Mr. A. H. Ley. Mr. W. T. Hailey, Mr. H. Sharp, Mr. R. A. Mant, Major General Sir Arthur Bingley, Sir Godfrey Fell, Mr. F. C. Rose, Mr. C. H. Kesteven, Mr. Denis Bray, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Holland. Surgeon-General Edwards, Mr. G. R. Clarke, Mr. H. Moncrieffe Smith, Mr. C. A. Barron, Mr. P. L. Moore, Mr. T. Emerson, Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sir John Donald, Mr. P. J. Fagan. Mr. J. T. Marten, Mr. W. J. Reid, Mr. W. F. Rice.

AGAINST.

Those who voted against the motion were:—Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, Raja of Mahmudabad, Dr. T. B. Sapru, Pandit Madhan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. B. N. Sarma, Mir Asad Ali, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. V. J. Patel, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rai Sita Nath Rai, Maharaja of Cassimbazar, Raja Rampal Singh, Rai Krishna Sahay, Raja of Kanika, Mian Mahmmad Shafi. Rai B. D. Shukul, Mr. K. K. Chanda and Maund Bah Too.

Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhri abstained from voting.

MEMBERS ABSENT.

Among non-official Indian members absent from the Council were Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Sardar Sundar Singh, Khan Zulfiquar Ali Khan Khan Bahadur Allahando Shah, Mr. Mazrul Haque, Mr. Abdur Rahim, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. R. Ayyangar.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until hey are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA, Mar. 19.

At the Satyagraha Sabha the total number of signatories to the pledge stands at 881 out of whom 397 are from Bombay and 484 are from mofussil. *The Karachi names numbering 101 have not been included in our list.*

MORE SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA VOW.

NADIAD.

Hathibhai Kisarbhai.
Devshankar Jivram Trivedi.

KASAR, TALUKA ANAND. (DISTRICT KAIRA).

Ranchhodbhai Khushalbhai.
Chhaganbhai Mathurbhai
Dhulabhai Bajibhai.
Dajibhai Bhaijibhai.
Narsibhai Jhaverbhai.
Khushalbhai Lalloobhai.
Desaibhai Kasibhai.
Varjiwan Panachand.
Talsibhai Baberbhai.
Desaibhai Ajubhai.
Savabhai Talsibhai.
Upadya Shankerlal Chhaganlal.
Travadi Maganlal Vishwanath.
Vallabhbhai Jethabhai.
Motibhai Jethabhai.
Motibhai Mathurbhai Bin Aju.
Joshi Revashankar Bakorbhai.
Vohra Asmal Sabhai.
Girdhar Amthabhai.
Motibhai Ramdas.
Girdharbhai Prabhudas.
Vohra Asmal Bhikabhai.
Motibhai Nathabhai.

BHALEJ (DISTRICT KAIRA).

Bharabhai Haribhai.

NADIAD.

Kesarisang Mukhubhai.

VADA, T. MATAR.

Sha Manakchand Kalandas.
Thakkar Kalidas Maganlal.
Sha Javerbhai Bapuji.
Sha Gulabchand Tarachand.
Pandya Manilal Chatarbhuj.
Harilal Motibhai.
Rambhai Kisorbhai.

AHMEDABAD.

Manilal Desaibhai.
Mukund N. Desai.
Sha Sakarchand Hargovandas.
Morarji Devkan.
Maganlal Ranchodlal.
Supralal Bhaichand Sharma.
Natwarlal Achratlal Nanavati.
S. B. Patel.
Dwarkanath Ravji Darkare (Sabarmati).
Vrijlal Gopaldas Patel.
Karunashankar Kuverji.
Sakarlal Bulakhidas.

SURAT.

Sha Dayalji Vithaldas (Valed).

BOMBAY.

Dave Popatlal Bhagwanlal.
Khanderao V. Desai.

GOVERNMENT AND HIDES CONTROL.

TANNERS' MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY.

The following petition has been forwarded to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council by dealers in and tanners of Hides and Skins carrying on business at Dharavi in Bombay.

1. Your humble Petitioners have been for several years past carrying on business in tanning hides and skins in factories situated at Dharavi in Bombay. In the course of their business your petitioners caused the hides and skins to be half-tanned, and exported such half-tanned hides and skins to Europe for sale. In the month of July 1916 the Government of India decided to purchase the hides half-tanned at Dharavi at certain fixed prices and in order that there should be a sufficient supply of the goods for the Government of India, restrictions were placed from time to time on the export of such hides. Hereto annexed and collectively marked (A) are copies of the several communications which were addressed to your petitioners with reference to the said matter. By reason of the schemes which were promulgated from time to time for restricting the export of hides and the terms on which the same were to be purchased by the Government of India your petitioners suffered a very heavy loss. Your petitioners also suffered very much in consequence of the highly reduced prices which they received for the goods and the stringency of the selections made. Your petitioners also suffered by reason of the fact that the officers in charge of the selection of the goods and the fixing of prices were inexperienced in the said line of business. Your petitioners, however, submitted to the said heavy losses during the war out of a deep sense of loyalty. On 3rd January 1919 the scheme of the control of hides was altered.

2. For the three months from the date of the said letter your petitioners had the option of delivering to Government or exporting on private account all tanned buffalo hides and non-army selection tanned cow hides including lights and calfs but excluding lace hides. On the expiry of the three months' period the Government were at liberty to purchase only army selection tanned cow hides and export of tanned buffalo hides and non-army selection tanned cows hides was to be allowed and the said freedom of export was confined to those tanners who had supplied tanned hides to Government for Army purposes.

3. It was also intimated to your petitioners that the Deputy Controller of (Hides) Bombay would examine the proposed shipment of tanned buffalo hides and non-army selection tanned cow hides and if those did not contain army selection cow hides or lace hides a certificate would be issued supporting the application for export.

4. Your petitioners' attention was drawn to the fact that shippers were not to look to Government for supply of freight but that shippers had to make their own arrangements for freight.

5. On the 16th January 1919 the Deputy Controller issued another circular stating that the export of the tanned hides was prohibited unless the tanners acquired a license from the Board of Trade, London. The present situation is that, in the first instance, your petitioners find it difficult to get the Controller to exercise proper discretion in the selection of hides as being fit for Army purposes with the result that large stocks lie accumulated in the hands of your petitioners and that in the second place, they find it practically impossible to get any license for import from the Board of Trade, London although the petitioners are able to secure freight easily. So far as your petitioners are concerned this has inflicted on them a heavy loss. The accumulated stock now lying in the hands of your petitioners is worth over a crore of rupees. Your petitioners' loss in interest, godown rent, insurance and other charges may be imagined and a stage will soon be reached when it will be practically impossible to finance your petitioners' business and the tanneries will be unemployed and business will come to a standstill with the result that thousands of workers will be thrown out of work. Your petitioners beg leave to point out that the Government of India always interceded with the Home Government on behalf of the traders in India for fair treatment. Your petitioners are confident that if their case were favourably placed by the Government of India before the Home Government the necessity of a license for import required by the Board of Trade, London would be dispensed with in respect of your petitioners' goods or that in any event such licenses would be granted more freely and liberally. Your petitioners also beg to point out that the time has now arrived when all the restrictions on the export of hides shortly described as Army selection hides should be removed. Your petitioners submit that by granting the reliefs hereinafter prayed for the Government will have saved from ruin, a useful industry and branch of Indian trade which has deserved well of the Government.

6. For the aforesaid reasons your petitioners pray:

That the Government of India will be pleased to remove all the restrictions as regards the export of hides, shortly described as Army selection hides and that the Government of India, may also be pleased to intercede on behalf of your petitioners with the Home Government in order that the licenses required by the Board of Trade may be dispensed with or that they may be more freely and liberally granted.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

De SA.—Marja Bulha e Sa, wife of M. [illegible] De Sa, died last night. Funeral leaves Prag Mahal 5 p.m. for Hajnes Road, to-day. Friends and relations please accept this the only intimation.

FIRE AT BANDRA.

CHIEF OFFICER'S "STATEMENT OF FACTS."

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. N. D. Mehta writes officially as Chief Officer of the Bandra Municipality in the "Bombay Chronicle," what he calls a "statement of facts", with reference to the article under the heading, "Fire at Bandra", published in the "Chronicle" on the 28th ultimo.

This so-called statement of facts can by incontrovertible evidence of hundreds of eye-witnesses—men, women and children, who witnessed the fire—be proved to be wholly beside the truth, at least so far as Mr. Mehta arrogates to himself and his subordinates, the credit of having run up to the scene of the fire in a motor car and having found his subordinates, whose name he mentions, "actually working."

First and foremost it cannot be denied that personally, with his own eyes, Mr. Mehta saw nothing of the fearful flames which devastated a large area of land covered by a large number of *jhopras* and a plantation of cocoanut trees; nor did he see anything of how policemen and townsmen gallantly cooperated to keep the conflagration within bounds until the arrival of aid from the Bombay Fire Brigade. All, the Chief Officer saw, when he came was a mournful metamorphosis of poor people's homes and hearths due to gross municipal neglect, of which it is to be hoped Government will take due notice.

Mr. Mehta tells us, he saw his subordinates "actually working"—yes, not making their name and fame, but acquiring, as one could clearly see, immortal shame for themselves and the Municipality, by their ridiculous efforts to resuscitate, what the people called, a *marun gela* (dead) fire hose, the only great appliance the Municipality have to combat fire.

Now, for some more interesting facts regarding the fire. It will be remembered that a few weeks prior to the Bazar Road fire, your correspondent pointed out the grave danger that hung like the Sword of Demosles over Bandra, owing to a scandalous lack of fire extinguishing appliances. As no notice of such serious complaint was taken, the people must have naturally argued that the Municipality would not care to give any attention to complaints from private individuals, which oftener than not find their way direct into the waste paper basket.

The consequence was that when another fire broke out—the Bazar Road fire—people were quite helpless and the fire might have wiped out the whole Bazar district with its hundreds of denizens, but for the mercy of Providence.

Immediately this second fire broke out an East Indian gentleman of the neighbourhood ran up to the Municipal Office and informed Mr. Chaubal, the Secretary of it. The latter after leisurely enquiring what kind of fire it was, asks a subordinate to go and bring the key from the Engineer's house. The key was at last brought and the very same hose which secured for itself the appellation of *fatun gela* hose at a previous fire, a term which has now become a byeword for Municipal neglect and rottenness, was again, amid the most imposing pomp and pageantry, which was headed by Mr. Penha, the Water Inspector in full military khaki, brought into conspicuity. A very large crowd of men, women and children had thronged the outskirts of the fire-zone. The remarkable hose was brought into evidence. The brass noggle refused to get into the canvas stocking, although the hardworking, Mr. Chaubal sweated profusely over the task of plugging one into the other. Three times the nozzle fell to the ground. The East Indian picked up the same, and tried his luck, but as there was no way to bring about any union between brass and canvas he lost his temper and vehemently threw the nozzle down on the ground, crying "shame", on the Municipality.

At this juncture an itenerant *jootiwalla* turned up and was pounced up by a Municipal labourer, who implored the cobbler to put some fine patches on the hose. The sensible cobbler conferred his inability to discover any means to put life into the altogether *marun gela* (defunct) hose.

In spite of such flagrant and disgusting incongruity of a farcical scene enacted by the Municipality side by side with an outbreak of fire of an awfully tragic character, the Chief Officer has the hardihood ribbons and rosettes to his subordinates for gallantry at the fire!

The Bandra Municipality is a wonderful institution and the patriarch of the City Fathers, Mr. Rajaram Tukaram Padwal and the Chief of the Municipal Executive Mr. N. D. Mehta, are wonderful men indeed!

"FIRST AID" CLASS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You and the public will be much interested to know the admirable work some silent workers are noiselessly doing in Bombay.

Messrs. E. F. Khambata and P. S. Rane, as is usual with such kind natures, started a First Aid class on the 2nd February last on the premises of the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, and the so well known Dr. Alban D'Souza, undertook to be the lecturer. How precious every moment of these gentlemen is every one knows, and how much pecuniary loss, over and above the bodily and mental exertion they must have undergone by alloting so much time to this honorary work every week can very well be estimated by those who know their professions and positions.

Their amiable disposition and sympathetic nature has made a lasting impression on the minds of the students, who now find not only their knowledge increased, but also their hearts enlarged.

After to-day's lecture, which was the last, Captain D'Souza's parting words, in reply to the short and pithy speech of Mr. Khambata for thanking him before garlanding him and producing to him a boquet as a taken of thankfulness, were well worthy of every philanthropist and, of course, kindled in the pupils a flame of sympathy and love for the suffering fellow-beings. May they and such other workers be sufficiently rewarded here as well as there!—Yours, etc.,

SHAFI AHMAD MAZHARY.
M.A., O.L.T.

Bombay, March 16.

FOOD CONFERENCE IN MADRAS.

CONTROL OF BURMA RICE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 18.

When the Food Conference resumed sitting to-day the question of steps for stopping profiteering by middlemen was taken up. Sir Gordon Fraser moved that the profit of wholesale importers of Rangoon rice be reduced from eight annas to four annas. The motion was carried. On the motion of Sir Gordon Fraser the conference unanimously recommended that a deposit of Rs. five per ton, for which license is granted for importation of Burma rice, be taken as security. The conference also recommended that every merchant who imports delta rice should be asked to deposit Rs. 150 as security for due performance of the conditions of license.

The next question taken up was with regard to fixing the maximum prices of rice and other food grains in the moffusil. The necessity was urged for fixing retail prices of rice and other principal commodities. Sir Gordon Fraser moved an amendment empowering Collectors to arrange for retail sale and finance of foodstuffs. The amendment was carried.

The next resolution before the conference was that the retail price of rice in Madras be fixed. The conference recognised that it was impracticable to fix prices of rice and other foodstuffs in the city and recommended that facilities be given by the Director of Civil Supplies to enable the Corporation, societies, and persons suggested by the emergency sub-committee to secure adequate supplies for sale under conditions approved by sub-committees.

SCARCITY OF KEROSINE OIL.

A resolution that the Corporation of Madras, district municipalities, and local boards, be asked to reduce the consumption of kerosine oil by limiting hours of public lighting and reducing the number of lamps was put to the conference and carried. Sir Alexander Cardew hoped that the kerosine oil trouble would only be for short time, as further supply was expected in near future.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

APPRECIATION OF BENGAL'S RESPONSE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 18.

H. E. the Governor has received a letter from H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught expressing appreciation of the magnificent response by the people of Bengal to the appeal for King George's Fund for sailors and conveying thanks especially to the Hon. Mr. W. A. Ironside and members of the mercantile community of Calcutta and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. The total amount contributed by Bengal is over £26,000.

RELIEF TO WIDOWS OF INDIAN SOLDIERS.

RS, 200,000 PLACED AT DISPOSAL OF PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 18.

A press communique issued by the Government of India states:—The Indian Soldiers' Board have taken up at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab the question of assisting the helpless widows and dependents of Indian soldiers in that province. The high prices prevailing and the unfavourable agricultural conditions of the present year had rendered their position one of acute distress. Immediate relief was considered to be necessary and the Indian Soldiers Board have obtained the agreement of the committee of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund to place the sum of Rs. 200,000 at the disposal of the Punjab Government for the relief of necessitous cases of this nature.

It is not intended that such a relief should be confined to the widows and dependents of those soldiers who are killed or have died on service, but it will be extended, to the dependents of those who died of influenza prior to the 1st February 1919. It is hoped by this means to afford real and immediate assistance to these unfortunate classes. Although up to the present the Punjab is the only province which has actually received money, other local Governments and administrations have been addressed with a view to funds being placed at their disposal, also to relieve similar cases of distress, should such relief be considered necessary, by the local authorities.

AN INEXPLICABLE DELAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a chronic invalid after having to no benefit tried all remedies seeks relief at any hand, whether the Doctor's or the Quack's, I implore the aid of any of the readers of your paper in suggesting a specific of my complaint. A very large tract of my quarry-land in Bombay was under the Land Acquisition Act sealed for acquisition by Government for Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., and the hearings in the cases before the Deputy Collector on Special Duty had covered a period of eight months ending 26th March 1917. The Awards in the Cases should have been published within a month or two from that date, but, though the end of full two years is well in sight on the 26th instant, the lingering delay threatens to continue *ad infinitum*. As the land under acquisition is worth lacs and my loss owing to the delay is immense, my other land also suffering from the contagion of the disease, how much do I wish for death to the delay, suicide having been prohibited by law? There are other sufferers with me, and they too will try the case, if suggested by any one of the readers of your valued paper.—Yours etc.

SHANTARAM NARAYAN.
DABHOLKAR.

Chowpatty Road.
Bombay, March 16.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd at the presentation of the Obaidulla Cup The photo shows, from left to right, Lady Elcho, Sir George Lloyd, the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Lady Lloyd and Mr. J. E. Jackson (sitting) and Brigadier General St. John (standing.)

THE TWO TEAMS.

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

Group photo of the two teams. "The Bhopal-Barla," and "The Fire Flies," who played in the final game for the Obaidulla Cup on Monday evening. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan is in the centre of the group.

REWARD FOR MILITARY SERVICES IN PUNJAB.

GRANT OF 125 ACRES OF LAND TO HEIRS OF LATE SAYAD NADIR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 18.

The following press communiqué has been issued by the Punjab Government:—Among the recipients of the grants sanctioned for year 1919-20 in favour of officials and ex-officials who have rendered military or political services of a distinguished and exceptional character in connection with the war are heirs of the Late Sayad Nadir Hussain, Tahsildar, who as will be remembered was murdered last year in Shahpur district while engaged in recruiting. A grant of 125 acres of land on the lands gentry terms in the Lower Bari Doab Canal colony has been made to his three sons jointly.

"MAY" OR "SHALL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read the Notice over the signature of the Municipal Solicitors under heading "Municipal Property Taxes" in the issue of your valued daily of the 1st instant, I write this letter, requesting for its insertion in the paper.

The Municipal Solicitors have construed the word "may" in the sentence, "the Commissioner may amend, &c.", as to "vest discretion in the Commissioner." I submit that, considering the intention of the legislature to render equitable justice to the ratepaying public, the word "may" must be taken to mean "shall", and thus only it would fit in rightly with the section 153 of the Municipal Act which has been embodied in the form of the Notice issued under the section 167. The insertion in the Notice of the section 153 leaves no doubt about the correct meaning of the section 167 given by the Municipal Commissioner in his letter to Mr. Dabholkar in 1914, as also property-owners, who have demolished their houses and given due notices about such demolitions to the Commissioner under section 153, would remain for getting redress by reduction or cancellation of the assessment of their properties simply at the mercy of the Commissioner, which is absurd. In short, the section 167 seems to have been framed for providing against special circumstances as lucidly put down in the year 1914 by the Municipal Commissioner.—Yours, etc.,

EQUITY.

Bombay, March 16.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

RESIGNATION OF MRS. BESANT AND HER COLLEAGUES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 18.

Mr. L. A. Govindaraghavier, President, Madras Provincial Congress Committee, **Annie Besant, vice-president, Mr. K. [illegible] Viraraghavachariar, and Mr. B. P. Wadia,** secretaries, Mr. C. A. Govindaraja Mudaliar, treasurer, and Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and Mr. G. A. Natesan, members, have sent the following communication to the press:—

"We feel impelled to resign our seats on the executive committee of Provincial Congress Committee for the following amongst other reasons:—(1) In spite of earnest exhortations to the contrary the committee has resolved to address the demands on behalf of India to the President of the Peace Conference without reference to the British Government and we feel that in doing so we are imperilling our political future. (2) There is an increasing and lamentable tendency on the part of various members of the Committee to resist attempts having as their objects the securing of co-operation in public questions even on points of agreement, and we regretfully observe that the amenities of public life and the decencies of controversy are disregarded not only in public gatherings but in meeting of the Committee as well."

Mr. T. B. Muthukrishna Iyer, a third secretary, has also resigned, but without giving any reasons.

AN APPEAL TO THE CROWN.

MANIFESTO BY SOME MADRAS CITIZENS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 18.

A manifesto signed by twenty-eight persons has been issued. Among the signatories are Sir P. Sivaswami Iyer, Khan Bahadur Kuddus Badsha, Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillay, Mr. Nyapathysubba Row, Dewan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbhujadoss, Mr. K. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Khan Bahadur Walji Lalji, Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, Rev Dr. Lazarus, Hon. Venkatapathy Razu, Hon Mr. A S. Krishnarao, Hon. Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao, Hon. Mr. T. Rangachari, Hon. Mr. P Siva Rao, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Dr. M Krishnaswami Iyer, Pandit Gopala Charlu, Mr. K. A. Viraraghavachari.

The manifesto says:—It is now practically certain that the Rowlatt Emergency Bill will become a law on Tuesday when the Indian Legislative Council will finally meet to pass it, notwithstanding the united and strenuous opposition of Indian members. The only course immediately open to us to get rid of the legislation is to secure, if possible, its disallowance by the Crown. In this view we are sending to the Secretary of State the following cable praying the Crown to disallow the legislation.

Whilst however strongy disapproving Council, without adequate opportunity for public criticism, against unanimous opposition of Indian members. Country absolutely peaceful, no need for legislation, present powers ample for all unexpected emergencies. Country greatly agitated, atmosphere created prejudicial to successful working of reforms and to effective cooperation between people and Government."

"Whilst however strongly disapproving of the Rowlatt legislation and the manner of its passage through the Imperial Legislative Council and whilst recognising the need for continuous agitation to secure its reneal, we consider the movement in favour of passive resistance highly inexpedient and injurious to the best interests of the country.

MR. GANDHI IN MADRAS.

PUBLIC MEETING PLEDGES SUPPORT TO SATYAGRAHA.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 18.

At a meeting held at Triplicane Beach to-day Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar presiding addresses on "Satyagraha" vow were delivered in English and vernaculars.

The chairman, referring to the "moderate" manifesto, said what was most amusing of all was their having launched a thunderbolt against "Satyagraha" movement on the very day when Mr. Gandhi had come down there with a view to hold a conference with the leaders on the subject. Defection on the part of those "moderates," would not diminish their faith in the cause in which they were engaged.

Mr. Gandhi in the course of his speech said, "Beware before you sign the pledge, but if you do, you will see to it you shall never undo the pledge you have signed. May God help you."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu spoke on the principle and importance of the "Satyagraha" vow.

Resolutions offering hearty and respectful welcome to Mr. Gandhi on arrival at Madras and trusting his inspiring presence would be a powerful incentive for the spread of "Satyagraha" movement which was the only weapon left to fight the Rowlatt Bill were put from the chair and carried.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please insert the following in your issue and oblige. The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences from the 31st March and the sporting public must be anxious to know the strength of the local teams practising at present on the Esplanade Maidan. The tournament will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on the Esplanade Maidan and the players and spectators also will be glad to note that once more Mr. Lees is entrusted with the management of the tournament in place of Mr. Baines the secretary for the last year's Tournament.

As usual Bombay Gymkhana practices on their soft and true ground with local teams. There is very little combination in the Gymkhana team. It is expected that the Gymkhana team will put better combination in the rest of their practice matches.

We find the Hornets and Lusitanians as usual practising on the Esplanade and elsewhere, but owing to the want of better practice grounds for the local teams they with others are more or less handicapped and all have to satisfy themselves with what nominal practice they get on the Maidan. This is the time when all the local clubs must make some arrangement for one or two better practice plots and then only the present standard of local Hockey will be developed to class hockey. In this connection it will not be out of place to suggest to start a Hockey League for Bombay, commencing their League matches from early part of November to the commencement of the Aga Khan Tournament.

As for the Hornets they consider it wise to put their full team or more or less most of their tournament players in all the practice games but the Lusitanians seem to be very indifferent about their practice games and so far as I have watched them during this Hockey Season they have never turned out their full team. We expect a good game from their nippy forwards, quick half-line and steady backs in the tournament. If they wish to keep up their reputation of the previous years they must make the best use of the fortnight left at their disposal for the practice.

The Medicals are also practising this season with A and B teams but it will be better for them if they combine their two teams and come in the tournament as one team. The B team has practically done nothing and so is the case with the A also.

Next comes the Parsi Hockey team which requires a great deal of justice from me as I have watched one and all the teams and their players.

It will be a great satisfaction to the Parsi players and chiefly the supporters of Parsi Hockey that this season they commenced a Hockey Competition for the Parsi clubs but it is rather strange that, that high sounding name (Club) Parsi Hocky Association has not taken any part in this tournament. Six Parsi teams entered for this tournament and out of them the Parsi Cyclist Sporting and the Gowalia Tank Club stand high in points after defeating the Parsi Club and the Parsi Gymkhana respectively. It will be quite fair to take a note here that half a dozen players of the Parsi Hockey Association took part for the Parsi Gymkhana team and they lost the game only owing to their want of practised combination. There is no doubt that for years together the Parsi Cyclists not only practise throughout each season at great expense but put up a good fight in the tournament and amongst all the Parsi hockey clubs entering in the tournament this institution deserves some attention from the Parsi sporting public for some sort of encouragement. These boys will keep up as they have done for the last few years. I am quite sure that in future there are better chances for them.

It is believed that the Parsi Gymkhana this year intends to put a side this season in the forthcoming Tournament and I wish they will try their best to secure the services of good men who are in practice instead of depending on their past reputation. In the first place they must try their best to give them every facility while at practice.—Yours, etc.,

MAIDAN.

Bombay, March 17.

It is notified that the Customs Collectors have been instructed to issue licenses freely for the export to Siberia of any goods not specifically mentioned in the Indian export prohibition schedule.

ARMY CLOTHING CONTRACTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A MERCHANT.

CONTRACTOR'S RIGHT TO SURPLUS CLOTH.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, an interesting case came on for hearing in which Mr. Kondaji Pandurang Khandke, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Bhan Kashinath and Co., of Bhandari Street, charged one Kakoo alias Vrajdas Goordhandas with defamation, Mr. Pane, solicitor with Mr. Kapadia, pleader, conducted the case on behalf of the complainant, while Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the defendant.

The complainant stated that he is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Bhan Kashinath and Co., who carry on business as clothing contractors and general suppliers in Bombay. On and from the 1st July 1918, the accused joined in the service of this firm as a servant to perform such duties as he was from time to time to be ordered by the partners of the firm. In September 1918, the accused, it is alleged committed a criminal breach of trust of certain sum of Rs. 652-6-0 belonging to the firm. This fact did not come to the knowledge of any member of the firm until December last, when the accused confessed the crime and gave a promise in writing to replace the moneys misappropriated within four or five months. Thereafter, on and from the 27th January 1919, the accused without giving any previous notice or intimation ceased to attend to his duties.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

On the 4th February 1919, it is further alleged, Mr. Chothia as an attorney for the accused wrote a letter to his (complainant's) firm in which he under instructions of the accused, made several defamatory statements against the firm to the effect that the accused had discovered a great many acts of fraud committeed by the firm against the Government of India, and particularized the same in the following words:—

"(a) You have contracted with the said Government to supply military coats for soldiers to be prepared from the cloth supplied by the said Government. In pursuanance of the said contract the said Government supplied to you several thousands of bales which the said Government had purchased from the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for the above purpose. You, after receiving the said bales sold the same to various merchants, and firms at a considerable profit to yourselves.

"(b) The goods supplied to the Government under your contract were in fact made from the cloth of much inferior quality which you had purchased from certain local merchants.

"(c) That among the persons, to whom you have sold the said bales supplied by the Government to you as aforesaid, are one Haji Janmahomed Allarakhia residing and carrying on business in a shop at Chakla Street and the Cawnpore Muir Mills Co. The said Haji Janmahomed Allarakhia despatched the said bales to Kotah Railway Station on 22nd January 1919, and the same are likely to reach Kotah to-day. The bales sold by you to the said Cawnpore Muir Mills were despatched by you to Cawnpore on 27th January, 1919, and the same are on their way to Cawnpore at present."

The complainant said that the allegations quoted above were false and made by the accused through his attorney maliciously and without any foundation or cause.

INSPECTOR JEFFERIES EXAMINED.

Inspector Chales Robert Jefferies being examined, said that this complaint was presented by Mr. Godhino to the Deputy Commissioner of Police C. I. D., on the 12th February 1919, on behalf of the accused. Subsequently, he (witness) recorded the information of the accused, in detail. It was recorded on the 14th February 1919.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, the witness said that he was making inquiries in the matter. He had completed his inquiries. He understood certain property had been seized at Cawnpore and he gathered that from the accused. The seizure of property was not done under his directions. He had not asked the property to be sent to Bombay.

Cross-examined by the Court, the witness said that he was in charge of the inquiries himself. Accused's information was that the property of Government given to the complainant for making clothes was wrongfully sold and that part of the property was despatched to Cawnpore, part to Kotah. The accused gave him particulars regarding the contents of the bales, the number of the bales and the persons to whom they were sold and the dates of despatch. He had taken steps to clear the information supplied to him by the accused. He had taken steps to verify the information supplied by the accused before taking any action. If he was satisfied that an offence had been committeed with reference to the property, or that it was stolen, he would send for the property. He would not take action without verifiying the accused's statement. He first sent for the complainant, and examined him and his books as regards the allegation. The complainant produced his agreement with the Army Clothing Department and supply-orders which he had received from time to time in connection with clothing given to him to be prepared.

CONTRACTOR ENTITLED TO SURPIUSES.

The agreement and the Supply-order contained a clause which specified that 2 per cent. deduction would be made on the contracts bill for cuttings and surpluses which were not returned. The surpluses and cuttings became the property of the contractors. The complainant admitted that the property sent upcountry were originally Goverament's property, but that now it had become his property and were surpluses and cuttings. He regarded "Surplus" as the balance of cloth supplied to him that was made into clothing. The saving which the complainant got from two to four inches was his. According to the complainant's explanation surpluses would include whole pieces uncut. Complainant told him that he (complainant) had made 40,000 great coats under the contract and that Government supplied him cloth which would be required approximately for the coats, allowing two to four inches margin. The surplus, two to four inches, would leave him (complainant) about 27.8 yards. He did not know how much each piece would contain. Each bale contained 150 yards to 175 yards. Accused told him he (accused) had traced 7 bales to Kotah and four bales to Cawnpore and that the coverings bore the marks "Superintendent, Army Clothing Dearpiment," which was scored out. Accused mentioned a merchant, named Haji Janmahomed Allarakhia, to whom seven of the bales sent to Kotah were sold. Accused said, in all 12 bales were sent to Kotah, seven of which bore the stamp of the Army Clothing Department. The principal allegation against the complainant was that he had made the coats of inferior cloth and sold the superior cloth to others. Accused told him that complainant had been supplied with a particular kind of woollen cloth from the Bombay Wallace Company. He verified the statement. He did not send for the coats which the complainant supplied. He did not know the quality of the coats supplied by the complainant under the contract. He examined no cloth.

THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

He saw the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory. Clothing supplied by a contractor was placed before an Examining Committee. Clothing was passed by the Examining Committee and accepted if the Army Clothing Factory was satisfied. They were responsible officers in responsible positions. He accepted the statement of the Army Clothing Department. He examined the Superintendent, Captain Railly. He enquired whether there was any complaint regarding the clothing supplied by the complainant. The Committee examined a sample. It was up to the staff to see that the remainders of the articles came up to the sample. If accused's allegations were true a certain amount of blame would come to the Superintendent also. He dared say he would come into serious trouble. He did not think it necessary to make an independent inquiry. He sent no message to any of the places mentioned by the accused. He did not take the enquiry any further than the statement of the complainant and that of the Superintendent. He was not prepared to take any action against the complainant at present. Besides this accused gave him information about Government reels thread sold to other parties. He (accused) mentioned the name referred to in his (accused's) information. Accused told him the reels were lying in his shop in Bombay. He took no steps to go to Nagindas nor did he seize the property. Accused gave him the address of Nagindas. If there was a complaint of cognizable offences regarding property it would be his duty to seize it.

NO COMPLAINT BY ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

There was no complaint by the Government or from the Department concerned. He did not inform the Government Department about the information about the reels. He could have taken this up if he was satisfied that the main complaint was true. He would take action if he got further information. By "further information" he meant a complaint from the Army Department. Information was conveyed to the Army Department, but not in details. He did not inform them about the reels. He would have had a right to search for the reels. It would n have regarded the discovery of the reels in the market as important. There was a lot of Government property in the market. Police had often traced Government property without being able to prove anything. The accused mentioned two bales of towelling cloth. He (accused) saw the Government marks had been removed from the bales, a the bales sold to Doongersey Jivandas. Accused did not mention in the information the address of Dongersey or say the bales were lying there. He did not send for Dongersey. He made no investigation in connetion with those two bales. He did not inform the authorities. He did not know the value of the property. He made no mention about these bales or the reels, in his report. His report dealt with the cloth. He was not sure whether he referred to the matter orally. Beyond examining the complainant and the Army Clothing Superintendent, he took no further action. Under orders of the Deputy Commissioner he merely investigated the main allegation, about the cloth, and then waited, pending decision of the cases in these Courts. So far as his inquiry went he formed a certain opinion.

COMPLAINTANT'S EVIDENCE.

The complainant in his evidence said that he was a partner in the firm of Bhan Kashinath and Company. He used to bring orders from the "Sahebs." His firm had a factory for preparing clothes and his firm ordered cloth from England and sold it to Government and others. His firm purchased cloth from the market, kept it in the shop and sold it to merchants in the bazaar. He had contracts with the Army Clothing Department. He signed the contracts put in Ex. C. that is, the contarct under which he was working. His firm got the materials if they themselves had to cut the materials. The firm was to get three pies extra. The Army Clothing Department sometimes themselves cut the cloth. When his firm received contracts from the Army Clothing Department they (the firm) undertook, the work in the order given as in Ex. D. The surplus was the balance allowed in specified amount for each garment. Two per cent. was deducted from the bill for making charges. For 50 coats the bill would be for Rs. 37-8-0. They would deduct two per cent. He could never supply less number of coats than the order specified. Three yards and three inches were allowed for great coats. His firm could save three inches approximately in each coat. The cloth was supplied in bales and sometimes in pieces. His firm opened one bale and after it was finished, opened another. Under the contract he was ordered to make 39,000 or 40,000 coats. He made 39,000, i all. He sold 12 bales to Haji Janmahomed Allarakhia.

Of the 12 bales about seven bales consisted of what was originally Government cloth, lying surplus with him. He sent four bales to Cawnpore Mills. He sent eleven bales in all. He got the cloth from the Clothing Factory. He sold it because that was the stuff lying with him as surplus. He could save two to three inches by skilful cutting. 39,000, coats at two inches each would allow a saving of about 2.166 yards. A bale consisted of from 150 to 175 yards. Eleven bales at 175 yards per bale would require 1,925 yards. He received the orders from time to time for 39.000 coats. He had made a list. It was correctly put in Ex. E.

LADY EXAMINERS.

As soon as the coats were ready, he used to deliver them. He delivered in lots of 200, 300, or 500 by instalments. When he delivered coats the inspecting officer examined them. It was a lieutenant. The lady-examiners were asked to examine them. Subordinates came under the lady-examiner, and each garment was examined by them. Each garment was taken and compared with the sample. If it was not up to the sample it was rejected. They could be rejected on account of stitching or for the buttons not having been properly fixed. He had no rejections on the ground that the material was not up to the sample or that the size was wrong. There was no truth in the suggestion that the coats he supplied were not made of Government cloth. Accused was in his employ. He (accused) was sent to make purchases in the bazaar or to send goods to the Railway Station or bring goods from the Railway Station. At first the accused's pay was Rs. 22. Latterly it was Rs. 27. The accused had left his employment. He (accused) himself left. Accused had given him a writing. He (accused) sent word with another man that he (complaint) should return the writing. On the 9th December 1918, accused passed the writing. On the 27th Jaunary 1919 accused left his service. Through the intervention of another man, the accused wanted the writing back. The other man was Topan Khimji. He (Topan) purported to come from the accused's and demanded the writing. He (complaint) refused to hand over the writing. Topan Khimji made a statement. He (complainant) declined to hand over the writing. Then he received the letter put in Ex. F.

Further hearing was postponed to the 26th instant.

NEW TELEPHONE SERVICE.

SCHEME IN CONTEMPLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 18.

In connection with the telephone service the "Pioneer" understands communication between Lucknow and Cawnpore and between Poona and Bombay will be inaugurated shortly and a telephone line between Allahabad and Lucknow has been decided on. It has further been decided to establish two extra trunk lines between Calcutta and the coalfields. A line from Calcutta to Narayanganj, the great jute centre, is also in contemplation. Moreover, among other projects under consideration, is a line from Calcutta to Darjeeling.

The question of introducing for the tea districts a system which has proved a great success in Canada is also being examined. Under this system it will be possible to link up a series of gardens, which will be on the same circuit by means of a special bell, the excharge will be able to call up any garden without, at the same time, calling up others. The Delhi-Lahore line is to be extended to the frontier and the time will come when great trunk lines, north and south and east and west, will be provided.

YEOTMAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE AT WUN.

The Secretaries of the Yeotmal District Conference to be held at Wun write to us:—

The fourth session of the Yeotmal District Conference will be held on the 29th and 30th instant. A magnificent shamiana has been erected and all other arrangements for the accommodation of delegates and guests are well-nigh complete.

The fee for Delegates is Rs. 2, and for reception committee members Rs. 5.

All persons wishing to be volunteers should apply to the Secretaries before the 22nd instant.

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure

by which diabetic patients suffering from any long standing period and given up by English and Indian Physicians, are radically cured of their disease, is distributed GRATIS to diabetic patients in Benares daily.

Out-door Patients have to pay Rs. 10-6 for the specific of four weeks' use. three week's Rs. 9-5, two weeks' Rs. 6-5 and for one week's Rs. 3-4. Full amount will be refunded in case of failure. Though it is not fallible still it is written for the satisfaction of patients.

The specific is to be taken for 4 to 12 weeks according to constitution.

Ingredients are VEGETABLE and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Diabetes appears after recovery till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares for 4 to 12 weeks or they take the specific at their home.

Improvement appears on the very first day of commencing the specific.

Testimonials are sent free.

Address:—

K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.

Benares City, U. P., India.

Table No. 5. (1)

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 20TH OF MARCH, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

774-18—Madh K and Ch. Durgadas Rupchand and anr v Hariram Dallamal Kapoor and anr, Payne and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

362-19—Mehta D and L, Messrs Hurgovandas Chaganlal a firm v Messrs Gandabhai Wadilal a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

775-18—Madh K and Ch. Durgadas Rupchand and anr v Hariram Dalamal Kapoor, Payne and Co.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

540-18—Judah and Solomon, Premji Mulji Rathod v Mohanlal Makanji and ors.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

535-18—Hiralal Th and Co, Lalubhai Umedram v Virchand Jivabhai and anr, N C Dalal, Part heard.

563-18—Khandwalla and Co, Madhavji Jhaver v Kashibai widow, Jam R and D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1916-18—Ard H D and Co Messrs Trikumal Vadilal and Co a firm v Messrs D Satyanarayen a firm, Mehta D and L.

1952-18—Mehta D and L, Achratlal Keshavlal Mehta and Co a firm v Laloobhai Chaganlal a firm, Moti and Devi.

1964-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs Jodhraj Suchiram a firm v Messrs Bansidhar Gopaldas a firm, Bha k and G.

1965-18—Mehta D and L, Bhamprasad Bhaishankar a firm v Narandas Dahyabhai a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2028-18—Mehta D and L, Vrajdas Rowji and Co a firm v M C Mody and Co a firm, Pandia and Co

1684-18—Mulji and Th, Natwarlal Maganlal a firm v Narandas Mathuradas a firm, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

701-18—M B Chothia, Messrs. Dadiba Khimji and Co. a firm v. Ratanji Pallonji and ors. Dastur and Co.

756-18—Bhimji and Co. Dwarkadas Damodhardas v. Bunderji Bhugwanji Mehta D and L.

759-18—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Kasmani v. Messrs. Adamji Peerbhai and Sons a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

772-18—Ardeshir H D and Co. Mathuradas Mulchand v. Mehetabrai Chuhanal a firm, Malvi M R and Co, For postponement.

773-18—Matu J and M Harilal Manankhram Parekh v. Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors Payne and Co., Amin and D.

783-18—Payne and Co, Harakchand Hemchand v. Manilal Dulabji a firm.

795-18—Malvi M R and Co Nursey Monji v Jagabhai Dalpatbhai N C Dalal a firm.

796-18—Malvi M M and Co Khimji Lalji v Jagabhai Dalpatbhai a firm N. C. Dalal.

798-18—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Amratlal Laxmidas a firm v Messrs Parmanand Karsondas a firm Ard H D and Co.

546-18—Captain and V The official Assignee of Bombay v Radhakisson Ramjiwan a firm Jam R and D.

856-18—Malvi M R and Co Kedarnath Gambhiroband v J A Grant and anr Daph F and D.

891-18—N C Dalal Jivatlal Partapshi v Bhaichand Ranchod Captain and M.

898-18—Shamrao M and A Maruti Babaji v Pandu Ramji C P D'Cunha and Co.

812-18—Dubash and Co Messrs Chunilal Maganlal a firm v Messrs Maniram Radhakisson a firm Khandvalla and Co.

824-18—Shroff and D, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Messrs T R Ghandi and Co a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

953-16—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dayabhai Tapidas and ors, Manchershaw and N. Bhai K and G. Soonderdas and Co, Madhowji K and Ch.

954-16—Ard H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Nanabhai Rajaram and ors, Bhai K and G, Manch and N. Soonderdas and Co, Madh K and Ch.

1775-18—Surajmal and Co, Sha Vadilal Harilal a firm v Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS).

1347-18—Little and Co, Narotam Hemraj and ors v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Mulla and M, Ch S D 15-3-19.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103. (IN COURT.)

565-19—Pandia and Co, Vanichand Keshavdas v Thakarsey Panaji and ors.

C C 228-19—Mulla and M, Govindji Hursey and Co a firm v Adamji Jafferji and Co a firm.

C C 519-19—Tyabji D and Co, Messrs Vanila Vizbhukhandas and Co a firm v Vrajlal Laloobhai.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1938-18—Motichand and D, Somchand Devkaran a firm v Goculdas Tricumdas a firm, Mehta D and L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1519-18—Tyabjee D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr. Dastur and Co. Part heard 14-3-19.

1520-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhi. v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Ch S D 4-2-19.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2007-18—Mehta D and L, Premji Goculdas a firm v F A Ujamsey and Co a firm.

2038-18—Patell and Ez, Messrs Abdulla Jooseb and Co a firm v Meesrs Haj. Jafferbhai Hirji Allarakhia a firm. Matubhai J and M.

FOR TRIAL OF A PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

Summary Suit 151-19—Edgelow G W and Co. Messrs Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalji a firm v Hashamally Hyderally, Shroff and D, J O 4-3-19.

LONG CAUSE.

1003-17—Purnanand and Co. S Shivprasad & Co a firm v Krishnalal Nilkant Chhatrapati, Amin and D.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1561-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Elias Haji Ozmer and Co a firm v Messrs Dwarkadas Kadarbux.

LONG CAUSES.

1831-18—Mehta D and L, M A Brothers a firm v Bhutaji Bhoormal a firm, Ragu N and Co.

405-17—Shroff and D, Phochaji N Heeramehta v Mulraj Khatao, Payne and Co.

1399-17—Madhowji K and Ch, Dharsi Hadoo Devsi and ors v Maganlal Laloo Khandwalla and Co.

457-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Mulraj and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

477-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hiptoolla Abdul Hoosein v Abdul Kadar Noorbhai Merwanji K and Co.

149-02—Madh K and Ch, Bai Harakh and anr v Tribhowan Pragji and anr, Amin and D, Madh K and Ch.

482-18—Purnanand and Co. Sonibai v Tribhowandas Pragji and ors, Amin and D.

489-18—Shamrao M and H, Popatlal Mulchand and anr v Luxmibai widow, M B Chothia.

91-18—Surveyor and Co, Waman Ranuji Mahant v Gopal Keshav Thakur and ors, Pocha and Co.

495-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Divanchand and Co a firm, Kharas and Co.

506-18—Daphtary F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hoosein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

513-18—Payne and Co, Joshi Dhunji Moolji a firm v V Kantaswamy and ors, M B Chothia.

514-18—Vachha and Co. Bomanji Merwanji Wadia v Messrs Paddar Bros a firm, Mulla and M.

140-18—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D and Co.

379-18—Kanga and S. Kallianji Gulabchand and ors v Mahadeo Laxmon Pednekar, Jehangir M and S.

RAJKOT PANJRAPOLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, Mar. 18.

A large gathering assembled yesterday evening in Rajkot Panjrapole to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation-s one, at the hands of their Highnesses the Maharaja of Dharampur and the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot of the two blocks, one as gift from Sheth Bechardas Gopalji Vadliwala and the other from funds raised by the friends of the late Mr. Tribhovan Pragji. Mr. Vakhatchand Ramji presented the report of the Panjrapole and referred to financial and other difficulties during the present famine and declared that as much as Rs. 24.000 had been already spent to maintain the institution during this famine. The Panjrapole was in urgent need of a further contribution of at least fifteen to twenty thousand rupees.

COUGHS ARE DANGEROUS.

USE TAR AND SUGAR TO GET QUICK RELIEF.

Coughs and colds are dangerous because, if neglected, they so frequently lead to more serious complaints. Pneumonia, bronchitis and lung trouble would be almost unknown if coughs and colds were taken in hand in time. To be sure of getting prompt relief and to prevent danger of your cough becoming deep seated you should always keep on hand a supply of bitrate of tar cough syrup, which can easily be made at home for a nominal sum by dissolving half a pound of sugar in half a pint of hot water and then adding 2 ounces of bitrate of tar. Stir thoroughly, pour into a pint bottle, and when cool it is ready for use. One or two teaspoonfuls of this simple, inexpensive home made cough syrup taken every hour or two will quickly relieve coughs and colds, loosen the phlegm and clear out the head in a most astonishing manner. Tickling throat coughs may usually be stopped by slowly dissolving in the mouth a lump of sugar on which you have first put 15 to 20 drops of bitrate of tar. Be sure to ask your chemist for the *bitrate* of tar as this is a most suitable form for use in cases of coughs or colds, and is also very pleasant to the taste.

FOSTER'S MAGIC EMBROCATION

For the cure of Rheumatism Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Sprains Contusions and all Aches.

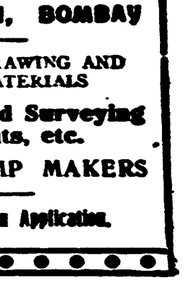
Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle.

FOSTER & SONS,

CHEMISTS

BYCULLA—BOMBAY.

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE.



Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 10 seconds.

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THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1903.

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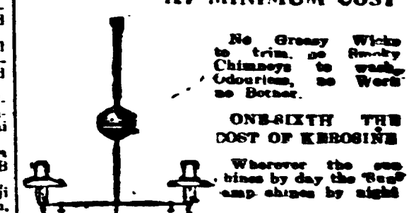
MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Worry no Bother.

ONE-SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.

Catalogue Free.

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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

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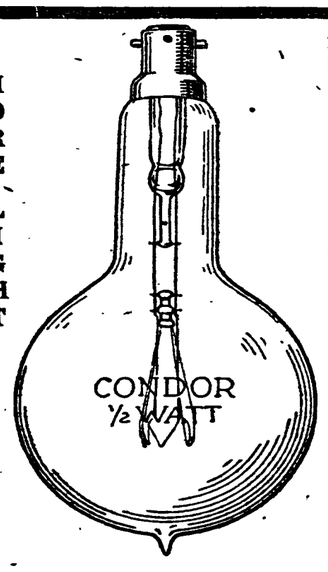

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TILAK v. CHIROL.

SWADESHI AND SHIVAJI FESTIVAL.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING'S QUEER IDEAS.

Before Mr. Justice Darling and a Special Jury, the hearing was resumed on Feb. 13, of the action in which Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, sued Sir Valentine Chirol and Messrs. MacMillan & Co., for alleged libels in a book called "Indian Unrest," which is an enlarged and revised reprint of articles in "The Times."

Sir John Simon, K. C., and Mr. E. F. Spence appeared for the plaintiff; and Sir Edward Carson, K. C., Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K. C., and Mr. Eustace Hills for the defendants.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff was resumed.

Mr. Tilak, in reply to Sir Edward Carson, said that he was convicted in the High Court of Bombay on September 14, 1897, of causing disaffection among his Majesty's subjects and he was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. When he had been a year in prison he was allowed out on certain conditions, one of which was that he would do nothing by act, or speech or writing to excite what a Court of law pronounced to be diaffection. He denied that he said to a Mr. E. Giles, whom he went to see after his release, that if they (the natives) wanted to obtain anything the British must have a shock. He (the witness) advocated in his newspaper that children should be taught Swadeshi.

Sir Edward Carson.—Did you advocate that the children should burn everything English?—There was a bonfire, and I said, "You had better commence your vow by sacrificing something."

Was this to promote an anti-British feeling?—No.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Were the burnt things that you could have produced in India?—Yes; they were produced on a large scale

Did you do this to promote home industries?—Yes, a kind of protection for home industries.

Sir Edward Carson.—Was there nothing political about it?—Not until 1905.

I put it to you that Swadeshi was political, not industrial?—Not until 1905.

Why was it made political?—To bring pressure on the British Government.

Sir Edward Carson read from an article in one of the witness's newspapers advising people to use goods made in India or in Asia, or in any country other than England, and thus to obstruct the exercise of the English merchants' calling.

Counsel asked:—Was not the whole of this a political conspiracy?—No.

Why were you preaching a boycott of English goods?—It was initiated in Bengal as a protest against the partition of Bengal.

Sir Edward Carson.—The Swadeshi movement had an oath, had it not?—Yes; that they would use Swadeshi articles in preference to others, even at a sacrifice.

Learned counsel read reports of various festivals in which it was decided to boycott foreign sugar, and he turned to an account of the Shivaji Festival in Calcutta at which Mr. Tilak made a speech in which the Goddess of Destruction was referred to as the Goddess of Shivaji.

Sir Edward Carson.—Had she a necklace of human skulls?—Yes.

Was the Shivaji Festival used to promote the boycott?—Every occasion was taken for promoting the boycott.

Mr. Justice Darling suggested to Sir Edward Carson that after that reply it was hardly necessary to go into this aspect of the matter with further particularity.

Sir Edward Carson asked what was meant by being Swadeshi in thought?

The witness.—It meant that you ought not to have to be reminded of it. You should have it always in your thoughts.

Mr. Justice Darling.—It means that you ought not to eat Swadeshi sugar on Monday and British sugar for the rest of the week. I don't know how it is with the jury, but I begin to think that I know what Swadeshi is.

Sir Edward Carson quoted an appeal to the teachers of religion to advance Swadeshi and read a passage in which Swadeshi was described as a movement to bring about the gradual disappearance of foreign things and of foreign ideas also.

The witness said that what counsel had read was a letter from a correspondent.

Mr. Justice Darling (to witness).—If this were brought about what would be left in India of the English Government?—It has nothing to do with Government.

Mr. Justice Darling.—What would become of English things in India?—It means that our minds were becoming Anglicized.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Then it was to bring about the gradual disappearance of foreign ideas. What does that mean?—Foreign means those ideas which were not national.

At a later stage it was pointed out that the words referred to were a quotation in the letter from the witness's own words. The witness said that he took them from a pamphlet.

THE INFLUENCE OF SWADESHI.

In reply to further questions, the witness said Swadeshi had spread among the children. The paper, which was not Swadeshi, and which had been used in wrapping up sugar and other things, had been thrown away by the children, and their example was approved of.

Sir Edward Carson.—Did you lay down in your newspaper that if at a marriage ceremony Swadeshi goods were not used the death of the husband and wife could be expected in a few days?—It was nauspicious.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Do you believe that if a man got married and at the marriage things were used which were not made in India he would die or his wife would die?—I do not believe it, but it was preached to the people as an article of faith.

The witness, in reply to further questions, said that he believed that if the Swadeshi vow was broken evil would follow.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Do you believe that if you eat English sugar you will lose this action? (Laughter.) The witness.—That is carrying it too far. (Laughter.)

Sir Edward Carson quoted a passage from a newspaper report to the effect that some English salt had been thrown away by a boy of 12, and that some pillaging by other boys had taken place, and he asked:—Swadeshi principles were making headway at that time?—That is only one particular case.

I know. I am pointing out that Swadeshi was making progress. (Did you take any steps to stop it from advancing?—What steps could I take?

Sir Edward Carson then referred to education in Swadeshi, and the witness admitted that the Governor-General declared, on June 14, 1910, that one of the schools was an unlawful institution as it had for its object the interference with the maintenance of law and order.

Was that kept by a friend of yours?—An acquaintance.

Did you go about with him collecting funds for that school?—For that among others.

Was that man convicted afterwards?—Yes; of sedition

Was it for abetting murder?—I don't know.

What sentence did he get?—Three years.

Is he still a friend of yours?—He is still an acquaintance.

Most of your friends seem to have been convicted?—No; there are still some who have not been.

THE MURDER OF MR. JACKSON.

Sir Edward Carson then referred to the murder of Mr. Jackson, and asked whether other men (whose names he quoted) were friends of the witness. Counsel inquired whether one man was still in his employment.

The witness.—I think he is. I don't know. I am here.

Sir Edward Carson.—Don't be ashamed of him!

The witness.—I am not ashamed of him. When members who have been convicted sit in Parliament, why should I be ashamed? (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Darling asked Sir Edward Carson whether it was necessary to go with such detail into various newspaper reports which he was reading.

Sir Edward Carson said that he might as well say now what he would have to emphasize later, that the teachings of the *Kesari* had led to the murder of Mr. Jackson, as the murderer himself had stated. He (counsel) wanted to show that in Nassik, Poona, and other places a regular conspiracy existed—all for the same thing—anti-British propaganda, which resulted in the murder of Mr. Jackson.

Sir Edward Carson read an account of a meeting at Nassik at which speeches were made and recitations were delivered, one of which was entitled "The Assassination of Afzul Khan." The meeting was described as "inspiring, and the audience was charmed."

Sir Edward Carson.—There is no doubt that at this time, 1907, there were great activities for Shivaji?—It appears so.

Mr. Justice Darling.—The "Assassination of Afzul Khan" is said to have been recited with appropriate gestures.—Mr. Jackson was murdered two years after, in 1909.

THE COW PROTECTION SOCIETIES.

After the adjournment Sir Edward Carson dealt with the minor alleged libels complained of by the plaintiff. One of these was the statement in Sir Valentine Chirol's book that Mr. Tilak had started the movement for the formation of anti-cow-killing societies throughout India, and had used them for anti-Mahomedan agitation.

The witness denied that he had started the movement, or that he had used the societies to foment trouble between Mahomedans and Hindus. With regard to an editorial note from the *Kesari* read by counsel, the witness agreed that he, among others, had suggested the bringing together of all the anti-cow-killing societies into one body, but it was no more than a suggestion, and he took no action in the matter. The cow protection movement did not have a "national" aspect. In his opinion, the anti-Mahomedan rioting was not attributable to the cow protection societies, though some Government officials thought otherwise. He did not accuse the Government of stirring up Mahomedans against Hindus, but he was of opinion that some officers of the Government did so. In every case the Mahomedans were the aggressors.

Counsel read an attack in verse upon Lord Harris, which was published in the "Kesari." The poem was stated to be by one Madhav, of whom the witness said, "He is a great poet."

Sir Edward Carson.—A great poet! How do you know?

The witness.—He has himself written it. (Laughter.)

Further cross-examined, the witness said that he was trustee of several funds. One of these was the "Paisa" Fund, but he denied that it had anything to do with the Swadeshi movement.

Some discussion followed on the word "paisa," which was stated to mean a small coin, and some difference appeared to exist on the matter between Sir Edward Carson and Sir John Simon.

His Lordship said that he hardly thought the matter worth troubling about.

Sir Edward Carson.—Well, in these hard times my learned friend may feel concerned about it. (Laughter.)

Sir Edward Carson was proceeding with his cross-examination, when Sir John Simon appeared to be anxious to renew the dispute, and made a remark in an undertone to Sir Edward.

Sir Edward Carson.—My friend now wants to halve it. (Laughter.)

His Lordship.—If this goes on I shall have to mention the coin the Duke of Wellington used to swear by. It was worth twopence. (Laughter.)

The cross-examination of the plaintiff was concluded, and the Court adjourned.

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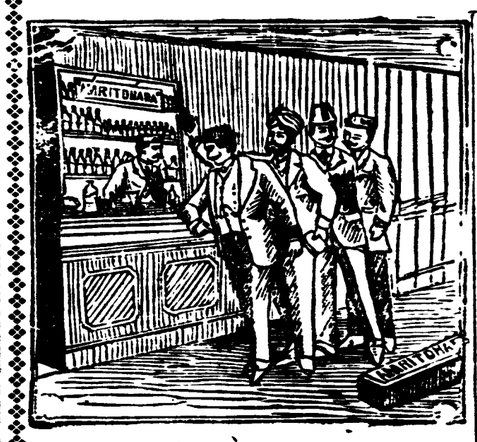

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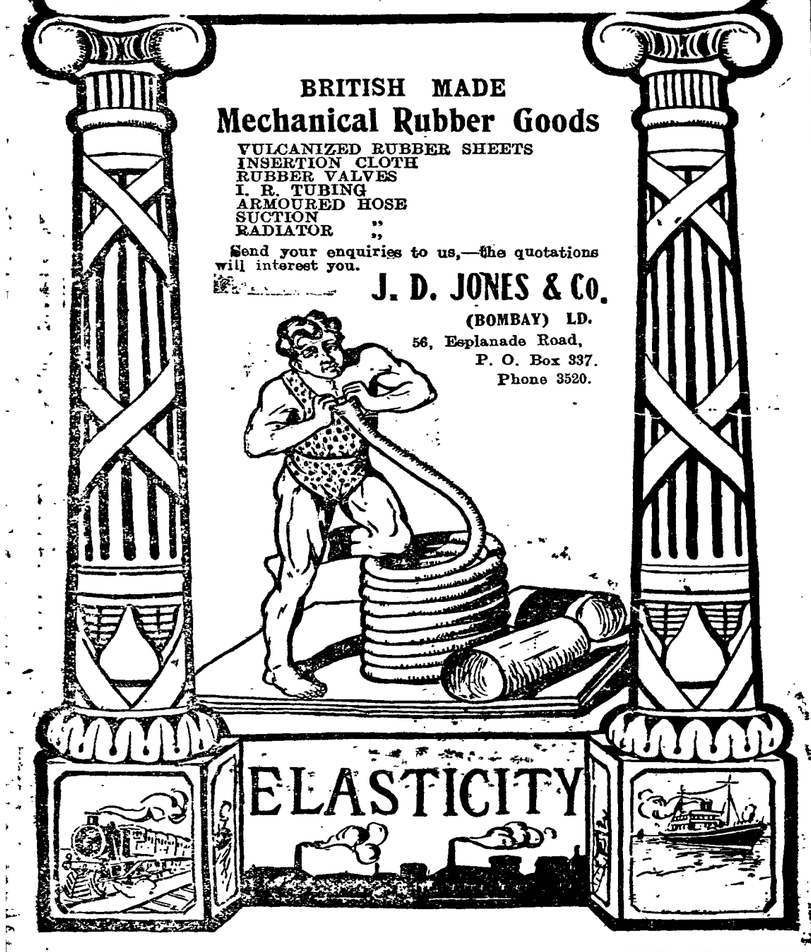

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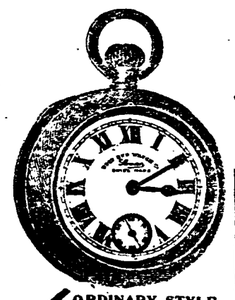

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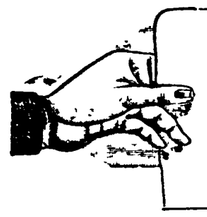

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